

FIVE CENTS

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GREEK MISGIVINGS OVER CONFERENCE ON EASTERN ISSUE

Paris Council, Which Has Been
Suggested by Italy, Is Re-
garded as an Experiment and
Unlikely to Be Fruitful

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—The conference on the Near Eastern question, which will assemble at St. James Palace, and was intended to open on Monday, may begin with a preliminary meeting of the allied delegates at 10 Downing Street, while the Turkish delegates will get to work at St. James Palace on Tuesday morning. The reason for the possible delay is that the Ankara representatives are now in Rome and have not yet composed their differences with the Constantinople representatives. The latter, headed by Tewfik Pascha, the Grand Vizier, along with the Greek delegates, headed by Nicholas Kallio, arrived here on Friday.

The stings of the conference will be in private and it is, at present, the intention to arrange for an official communication to the press of any decisions or developments of public interest at the termination of each session. In official circles it is felt that the only way to arrive at a satisfactory settlement is by round-table conferences.

The British attitude is to stand by the Sevres treaty, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, and Greeks of all parties take the same view. A Greek representative, in an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, stated that it was fully expected that the Turkish demands would include the surrender of Smyrna, a plebiscite in Thrace to decide its future possession, and the Straits to be placed under Turkish control.

Greece's Large Army

Greece is at present spending \$200,000 drachmas per day in maintaining her military position in Asia Minor, and will never tolerate its abandonment. There are now about 100,000 Greek troops there, in addition to 40,000 under arms in Thrace, and given the consent of the Allies, with these forces the Greeks are confident they can quickly overcome the Turkish forces. Greece is prepared to "wipe Kemal off the face of the earth" if allowed to do so. Their experts think it might be done even without allied loans, but they regard with satisfaction the American decision to continue the loan arranged in 1913 and think the other Allies will follow the example. They anticipate that the Allies will incline rather toward Greece in face of the demands that the Porte and Kemal alike are expected to make, demands that might be made if there had been no war and Turkey were not a beaten country.

The Greeks do not expect there will be any vital difference between the Kemalists and the Porte demands. Greece will stand out for "no revision of the Treaty of Sevres." In this she expects support from Great Britain, but anticipates difficulties with the French and Italian representatives. While Greece has a stake in Asia Minor—the actual Greek population in the Smyrna district—France has merely a sphere of influence, which she would be glad to disentangle herself from without loss of prestige through an amicable arrangement with Kemal; while Italy has merely an economic influence in Smyrna, but that would be of little use to an agricultural country like Greece.

Italy Suggests Conference

The Italians proposed, through Count Storace, at Paris, that the Greeks and Turks should come to an arrangement round a table. They had found long-standing differences with the Jugo-Slavs capable of adjustment by that method, and they therefore urged it at Paris very strongly. Mr. Lloyd George, the Greek authority said, disagreed that such a conference would produce results, but consented to give the method a trial. This was the reason the eastern question, which should have been settled at Paris, was suddenly postponed for the London conference.

The Greeks hold out no hope of this conference producing satisfactory results, for the two viewpoints, that of Greece and that of Kemal, are utterly irreconcilable, and no arrangement involving mutual concessions, as in the case of the Treaty of Rapallo, is possible. There are only two alternatives, therefore, and the Greek authority would not be surprised to see the eastern discussions abruptly terminated without any result being arrived at.

Russians to Be Deported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Twenty-five Russians, ordered deported because of alleged radical activities, have arrived from the middle west and are at Ellis Island awaiting transportation to Libau. Twelve more, accused of spreading Communist propaganda in the Pennsylvania and West Virginia coal regions, are also awaiting deportation.

RAID IN DUBLIN ON EXTENDED SCALE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—An area five miles-square in the Mountjoy district of Dublin was invaded by the military shortly before 3 o'clock this morning. Strong cordons now surround the area, and inhabitants are not allowed to leave or enter it. Barbed wire is strung across several principal streets, and tram services on two lines are suspended. Tanks and armored cars are patrolling the streets, while a house to house search is in progress.

The district contains many tenements and slum dwellings and shooting affairs have been common there for some time past.

SIGNS OF CONFLICT IN BRITISH MINES

Situation Arising Out of Decontrol Involving Readjustment of Miners' Wages Expected to Lead to Serious Struggle

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—All signs point to the colliery industry as the first which will be engaged in a wage struggle on a large scale. The main facts of the situation created by decontrol have been given already in The Christian Science Monitor. There will be a new development next week following upon the detailed inquiries by both parties in the wages negotiations to discover what the general body of both owners and miners desire.

In the meetings in the various coal fields the miners have declared for a new standard wage, embodying nearly all present earnings, while the owners declare that, unless wages are substantially reduced, many collieries must close. The attitude of the miners will be decided at the national conference next Thursday, and in the subsequent renewed negotiations a decisive stage will be reached. A struggle is regarded as almost certain, and the fact that many colliery owners, especially in South Wales, are giving notice to terminate contracts in 14 days so that thereafter the mines may be closed at one day's notice, is regarded as an ominous portent.

Strike Threat Passes

The threat to call out members of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen on Sunday was abandoned by the executive committee of the union, which met at Leeds yesterday. The decision was announced in a statement sent to the Prime Minister in the form of a resolution passed by the executive. The resolution asks the Premier to forward exact terms of the invitation to participate in the inquiry into the shooting affair at Malin in Ireland, and while adhering to their original intention to have the matter thoroughly investigated by the government, with facilities given to the affected parties to be present, it is felt that, as the public, though not agreeing with the strike policy, has expressed itself as favorable to the union's demands for a full inquiry, continuance of the strike arrangement may create an atmosphere unfavorable and prejudicial to such inquiries, and members of the union have accordingly been instructed not to strike on February 20, as previously instructed. This decision was taken while John Bromley, secretary of the union, was on his way to Leeds.

Men Not Responsive

The impression prevails in Labor circles that the locomotive men's executive called off the strike because they realized it could not rely on its men to respond. There is also reason to believe that a joint conference of all Labor bodies yesterday considered that the strike threat had greatly weakened them in Parliament when pressing the government for an open inquiry.

The episode is also of interest as affording further proof of the weakness of the Labor movement, caused among other things by personal jealousies among some of the leaders and the failure of efforts to get various unions to act together in matters which affect their common interest. Some of the leaders are very disappointed on this account, and they do not disguise their fears that, in the coming movements to reduce wages, the solidly organized employers will be placed in a position of great advantage by lack of coordination in the trade union world.

MARTIAL LAW IN INDIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in India
ALLAHABAD, India (Friday)—In the Indian Legislative Assembly at Delhi, a motion was moved affirming the idea of equal partnership and racial equality of the natives and that the martial law administration in the Punjab departed from these ideas. After very conciliatory speeches by the government, the motion was withdrawn.

DISORDER IN INDIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in India
ALLAHABAD, India (Thursday)—While no official information has been given out regarding an insurrection at Rajputana, it is known that British troops have been engaged.

MEXICAN DECREE TO BE ENFORCED

President Obregon Forbids Any Permits for Drilling on Lands Not Manifested in Accordance With Carranza Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Dispatches from Mexico City received here yesterday stated that President Obregon had issued a ruling to the Department of Commerce, Industry and Labor forbidding the granting of any permits for drilling wells on lands that have not been manifested in accordance with the decree of August 5, 1918, which was one of the decrees by which President Carranza sought to put into effect the nationalization policy and which caused the United States Government to make a series of protests. The Obregon instruction to the Ministry concerned read as follows: "Ruling of the President to the Secretary of Commerce, Industry and Labor: 'In the future, and pending the definitive resolution with reference to Article 27 of the Constitution in the Congress of the Union, the petroleum agencies under your department shall grant no permits for the drilling of oil wells in lands which have not been manifested in accordance with the decree of August 5, 1918.'

Mexico City, January 15, 1921. In compliance with the instructions, the petroleum agents of the government in the oil regions of Mexico are said to be refusing to grant drilling permits to the American concerns. Early in 1920 the oil companies reached an agreement with President Carranza by which the companies were to be granted provisional drilling permits pending the enactment of legislation by Congress covering the situation. The provisional permits, under the terms of the modus vivendi, were not to prejudice either the attitude theretofore taken by the oil companies or that taken by the Mexican Government.

The oil companies, it is authoritatively stated here, have had practically no difficulty in obtaining drilling permits under the agreements with Mr. Carranza, except that they were modified as to restrict the issuance of permits for drilling on lands denounced; but otherwise the application by Mexico of the agreement has been considered by the oil companies to have been fair. The action of President Obregon upsets the provisional arrangement, making it impossible for the American companies to obtain permits.

Amendments Passed

Mexican House Votes to Reestablish Department of Instruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Seven amendments to the National Constitution have just been voted by the Mexican House of Representatives, according to information received here yesterday. One of the most important provides for the reestablishment of the Department of Public Instruction, which department was abolished by the Constitution of 1917. Other amendments contemplate curtailing the powers of the President.

The educational amendment would confer upon the central government jurisdiction over such schools as it may found. The government would organize and maintain these schools, but without prejudice to the right of the individual states to legislate on the same subject.

President Obregon, it is said, recommended some of the amendments which would limit the powers of the executive. The two most important of these amendments would prescribe: First, that the President may not call Congress into extraordinary session, this power being vested in the standing committee of the two houses; and second, that the executive may propose an extra session of Congress and must be heard by the standing committee before the call is issued, but he may not veto the decision of that committee to call an extra session, nor may he veto any decision of Congress which that assembly is sitting as an electoral body, nor when it decides on the impeachment of any federal officer.

Another amendment provides that if Congress should not be in session when a vacancy in the Presidency occurs, the standing committee shall select a provisional President. The standing committee, however, is obliged to summon Congress in extra session and a call for national elections must be issued immediately.

WOMAN'S PARTY IS DISBANDED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The national woman's party was disbanded in convention here yesterday. A new organization to continue efforts to secure full political and citizenship rights for women was authorized by the convention.

A proposal that the National Woman's Party throw its full support to the fight for world disarmament

was overwhelmingly defeated after a sharp debate. The convention then took up the majority report of the resolutions committee specifying a straight out feminist program for the future. Mrs. Henry Villard of New York asked that the party go "wholeheartedly on record for making legislators do away with war."

Mrs. Robert M. La Follette, wife of the Wisconsin Senator, supported the minority report, and said: "The masses of women feel that the conservation of life is an feminine movement." "Disarmament is a practical question," she declared. "It will prevent the awful consequences of more trouble."

Mrs. A. O. Coates of North Dakota, in opposing the report, declared Japanese statesmen were in Russia making "love speeches" when they were preparing for war against that country. "They are doing the same thing here now," she added. "It is not the time to lay down our guns."

Mrs. Donald Hooker of Maryland warned against departure from feminism work. She declared it would take a year's work to get women on the juries in Maryland, and charged that State had not placed a single woman in any office of authority. Her remarks evoked cheers and the presiding officer had difficulty in retaining order.

Mrs. John Rogers of New York attacked the statement that women could prevent war. She declared the world could not be saved from wars until women had saved civilization. "Let us keep our organization to free women and get women advanced to the point where they will have power to stop war and vice and keep it stopped," she said.

PREMIER'S ATTACK ON BUILDING UNIONS

Mr. Lloyd George Charges Unions With Obstructing Important Plans for Relieving Present Lack of Employment

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—The attitude of the building trades unions in their refusal to admit 50,000 former service men to their ranks is rapidly assuming a political significance that can no longer be ignored, and was referred to in the recent debate of unemployment in the House of Commons, when Mr. Lloyd George made one of his fighting speeches, in which he swept aside the indictment of the Labor Party and turned the tables on them by taking up the phrase in J. R. Clynes' amendment to the address: "The right to work." "Does any man everybody's right to work, or simply right to work with a trade union permit?" demanded the Premier.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed by a highly placed government official that the unpopularity of the attitude of the building unions is making itself felt throughout the ranks of the Labor Party. Several conferences have been held between the Cabinet and the building trades representatives, but so far no workable scheme has been reached whereby dilution may be introduced and the building program accelerated.

Former Soldiers' Movement

The informant said that over 5,000,000 former service men have associated themselves in a movement that is quickly gaining prominence and cohesion that would, in the event of a general election, seriously engage the attention of Labor members in their constituencies, by being called upon to answer questions as to why former service men have been so rigorously banned from the building trades. This unrelenting attitude of a small portion of their members has caused the Labor Party to lose an opportunity that would have greatly increased their strength and popularity throughout the country.

The proposal for dilution should have been frankly accepted, it is thought, and tried, instead of which, the informant said, every obstacle has been put in the way of reducing unemployment by deliberately holding up one of the principal key industries where there are not enough bricklayers for the work on hand.

A Significant Instance

An instance was quoted of bricklayers who had been brought over from the Channel Islands to assist in the erection of concrete dwellings at Baintree, near London, but, though neither trowel or mortar was used by these imported men, the bricklayers union deemed that its rights were being interfered with, and in response to the union's demand, the men were returned at the contractors' expense. This, despite the fact that the building scheme in that locality alone calls for 24,000 houses, of which in the last six months only 60 have been completed.

Instances such as these, he said, are alienating public opinion, and it is felt, even among the Labor leaders, that a grave mistake is being made by refusing the entry of 50,000 former service men as bricklayers, especially when the union is already short by over 11,000. On Labor's own figures, the country still requires over 500,000 houses, and the informant said that though the building trades were diluting to double the extent proposed, there would still be work for all.

PRESSURE ALLEGED ON NORTH DAKOTA

Bond Houses Refuse to Handle Securities of State Enterprises Except on Unreasonable Conditions, It Is Now Declared

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Pressure by big bankers in Minneapolis, Minnesota, Chicago, and New York, against the Bank of North Dakota is giving rise to an enormous volume of propaganda against the state banking and state industry program in North Dakota, but this pressure is serving only to make the members of the Nonpartisan League more determined than ever to fight to the last ditch, according to Carl D. Thompson, special representative of the Bank of North Dakota, who was interviewed here by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Banks and bond houses which deal in public utility securities have refused to handle the bonds of the state-owned enterprises of North Dakota," said Mr. Thompson, "although these bonds have been given a clean state in the Supreme Court of the United States. The powerful financial interests in this country are afraid that if the North Dakota program goes through it will spread throughout the country."

"They are determined it shall fail, and the word has gone out that these bonds are not to be sold, except under conditions which would amount to a dictatorship in the legislative and banking affairs of the State. It goes without saying that the Nonpartisan League farmers and laborers will never agree to that."

Four Crop Failures

"There have been four successive crop failures in North Dakota. The farmers are in desperate straits. Because they are unable to meet their debts, 200 banks, including those that have already closed, are tottering on the edge of disaster. They have been kept going to date by the leniency of the Bank of North Dakota, which has large amounts of state funds re-deposited in these banks."

"Now the outside bankers, in their fight to ruin the people's ownership program, have brought pressure upon the Bank of North Dakota, forcing it to take up its outstanding paper, and putting it in a position where it has to recall its loans from the small banks."

The first disaster resulting from this move was the closing of the Scandinavian-American Bank in Fargo. This bank was closed two years ago by an enemy bank examiner and later declared by the courts to have been closed without sufficient cause. Before the Bank of North Dakota was started, the Nonpartisan League did all its banking at this institution, and for that reason it was especially marked out for punishment.

"With threats of invoking a recall election unless the Nonpartisan League officials of the State resign, or unless the demands of the bankers are acceded to, the Independent Voters Association, which controls about one-half of the seats in the Legislature, is attempting to destroy the state ownership program."

Officers Refuse to Resign

"Gov. Lynn J. Frazier, John N. Hagan and William Lemke, Attorney General, who compose the Industrial Commission, have refused to resign and refused to grant the demands of the bankers. Here is what the bankers demanded before they would agree to sell the bonds of the Bank of North Dakota: 'That the operations of the Bank of North Dakota be limited to official

state business, thus ceasing to compete with privately owned banks.

"That the private banks be named by law as depositories for counties, school districts, cities, towns and other local governing bodies."

"That the industrial program be confined to the flour mills and the Bank of North Dakota and that no other state indebtedness be incurred during the present administration."

"That any legislation demanded to 'make the bonds more marketable' be assured of passage."

"To this proposition the Industrial Commission replied that it could not be honorably considered for the reason that it was a plain attempt on the part of financial interests, presumably Wall Street financiers, to dictate the political and industrial policies of the State of North Dakota."

PROMISED BRIEF NOT YET RECEIVED

Delay in Arrival of O'Callaghan Document Leads to Question If This Was Not Another Play for Time by the Lord Mayor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—When the "memorial and representation" in behalf of Daniel O'Callaghan was presented to the State Department by his lawyers, Michael Francis Doyle of Philadelphia and Joseph T. Lawrence of Norfolk, Virginia, the Secretary of State was informed that this voluminous document would be promptly followed by a brief containing the strictly legal aspects of the case. Mr. O'Callaghan left Washington as soon as his attorneys were ready to present the 12 closely typewritten sheets composing the memorial to the State Department. Included in the memorial was an account of the Lord Mayor's voyage, which still left much unexplained as to the training which enabled him to qualify as a seaman some time after landing, and a copy of the inaugural address of his predecessor, Lord Mayor Terence MacSwiney.

This memorial prayed, through his attorneys, that he be not compelled to return at this time to any place where he might be exposed to capture by the British forces, but that he be allowed to remain unmolested until the British army of occupation had left Ireland or until he could return without peril to his life or liberty. Having placed this document in the hands of the Department of State, with the announcement that the brief on the right of asylum would be forthcoming, the attorneys left town. The memorial was promptly perused by the State Department officials, but official comment was withheld pending the receipt of the brief, so that the subject could be dealt with as a whole.

The brief not having been presented and there being no sign of Mr. O'Callaghan or his legal advisers in official Washington, the question arises, "Is this another play for time?" Was the lengthy memorial, with the exhibit of Mr. MacSwiney's inaugural address and Secretary Wilson's memoranda, set forth merely to distract attention from the pertinent question, "When is Mr. O'Callaghan going to be deported?" Was the expectation of papers yet to come, a legal brief, raised in the mind of the Secretary of State in order that he might be delayed from giving an immediate opinion and add one more link to the long chain of delays binding Daniel O'Callaghan to these shores and separating him from his official duties in Cork and the terrors of the British army of occupation?

It is even being asked once more whether Mr. O'Callaghan may not have departed under cover of the smoke screen of memorials, promises of briefs, and appeals for asylum. The State Department does not know.

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eration as to the smallest amount as will enable the navy during the fiscal year to conduct its operations, developments and experiments on a scale commensurate with its importance, will be \$22,559,590. This sum is absolutely necessary unless we shall go backward in aviation, instead of going forward.

Present Plans Outlined

"The limited funds contained in the House bill would make it necessary to abandon the erection of a rigid dirigible in this country. This ship has been authorized by Congress, and a considerable sum of money has already been spent upon the design of the vessel and upon the procurement and the fabrication of materials for the construction thereof. The Joint Board of the Army and the Navy has placed the developments of rigid in the hands of the navy, and abandonment of this project would involve the abandonment of the lighter-than-air development in so far as the construction of rigid in the United States is concerned, carrying the wastage of the money already expended upon this vessel.

"Unless there is an increase in appropriations for aviation, there will be no funds available to supply modern radio equipment to our air craft. I need not speak of the importance of securing ready communication between aircraft, surface and submarine vessels."

Rear Admiral Fullam's View

Retired Officer for Emphasis on Aeroplanes and Submarines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Rear Admiral William F. Fullam (retired) of the United States Navy, will appear before an executive session of the Naval Affairs Committee of the United States Senate today to give that body the benefit of his views on the naval program and policy of the United States. Admiral Fullam had a long and distinguished service in the United States Navy and was one of those experts passed over when the Naval Affairs Committee took the testimony on the strength of which it supported the general board for a go-ahead policy in the construction of battleships.

Admiral Fullam expressed his views in conferences with senators yesterday. He took the position that the course proposed with regard to construction of battleships is very unwise, as it is his belief that the day of the battleship is about over. His view is that the best course to pursue at the moment would be to discard most of the battleship program now authorized. He believes that the ships which have reached 60 or 70 per cent construction should be finished, but that the others should be scrapped forthwith, and the funds that it is proposed to expend on them diverted to the development and the perfection of the aeroplane and the submarine. William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, who are fighting the program put forward by the naval affairs committee in indorsement of the general board, will find much support in the testimony that Admiral Fullam will submit to the committee. Senator King has decided to postpone the publication of his minority report until the testimony of Admiral Fullam is available.

The fight on the report of the committee has led to the opening of record again for further testimony. This is precisely what Senator Borah wanted. He did not ask that the committee should advise differently, but he did demand that there be a more thorough investigation before the country is pledged to any specific program.

It was learned that Admiral Fullam described the submarine service of the United States as being practically negligible at the moment and woefully behind that of the other major powers.

Von Tirpitz' Views

German Authority Envisages Eventual Anglo-American Conflict

SAINT BLASIE, Germany (Wednesday).—(By The Associated Press).—Admiral von Tirpitz, the German naval authority, in the course of an interview today, discussed the American naval program and its reference to the prospective relations of the United States with Great Britain and Japan. "The United States is about to build a great fleet," said the admiral. "As the country borders on both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and lacks outlying naval bases, America will presumably give special attention to the radius of action of her ships. That holds good equally for surface ships, such as battleships and battle cruisers, and for submarines and aircraft, both dirigibles and aeroplanes. In creating a navy Americans should remember that the great decision lies not with coast defenses, but on the open sea."

Advises Larger Navy

"America's great industrial growth and the subsequent increase of her merchant marine require an increase of the navy, and it is my belief that America will not make the mistake Germany did of trusting the life and prosperity of its commerce and industry merely to the brotherly feeling of the English." It is all very well to regard the brotherhood of nations as a distant aim worth striving for, but, meantime, Providence has ordained a rivalry in order to keep alive the impulse for national advancement. Whether it likes it or not, the United States will be forced to give its international trade a solid protection, whether through their own power or through gaining political friends.

"While England for the moment has only to consider America's commercial

cial rivalry, yet the United States must contemplate the natural development of conflicting interests in the Pacific that call for a decision, and must inevitably face the economic, military and political hostility of Japan. France, although still a factor in world politics, is of a secondary order and is so completely dependent on England that for a very long time she cannot be a political asset for the United States, as she was in revolutionary days when France was England's sea rival.

Japanese Issue Discussed

"When and in what manner the issue between the United States and Japan will be decided cannot be foreseen today," continued the admiral. "In the interest of the whole world, war will be avoided. But behind that conflict will always be a growing conflict between England and America. Conscious of her youthful power, America is prone to underestimate England's power. It is not America, but England, with her numerous outposts acquired in the course of centuries and with her bridgeheads advanced against other countries—even against the United States—Japan and Russia, that is the real danger. Such will be the case, though in a less degree, when America owns a strong navy. In a certain way the position of the United States will be the same as Germany's situation before the war."

"It must be further considered," proceeded Admiral von Tirpitz, "that England has gained absolute supremacy in Europe; that her power covers all Africa, Mesopotamia and India, and that she now holds the keys to the Mediterranean, at Constantinople, the Suez Canal and Gibraltar. This counter-balances the compactness of America's territory."

MINORITY CHOOSES WOMAN FLOOR LEADER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana.—Mrs. Maggie Smith Hathaway, the only woman member of the Montana Legislature, has been chosen by the 10 Democratic members of the lower house as minority floor leader. Mrs. Hathaway is serving her third consecutive term as Representative from Ravalli County. Last April she was elected at the state-wide presidential preference primary as one of Montana's eight delegates to the Democratic national convention in San Francisco, the only woman on the delegation. She voted for Mr. McAdoo on every ballot but one. Prior to entering the Legislature, Mrs. Hathaway served three terms as county superintendent of schools. She toured the nation on a speaking campaign in behalf of woman suffrage, and has always been a leading temperance advocate. At the last election Mrs. Hathaway was the only Democrat to be elected to any office in her county. She received two-thirds of the total vote cast.

LIBRARY SERVICE BY MAIL IN WISCONSIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wisconsin.—Cheese factories, banks, barber shops, stores, post offices, and rural schools are a few of the places where the farm and village folk of Wisconsin may find libraries and borrow books of all kinds.

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission has shipped over 40,000 volumes to eager readers in the last three months, and more than 700 communities have received collections of books. Such collections are lent without charge, provided the communities pay the freight and return them within six months.

FRANCO-POLISH ACCORD ARRANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Friday).—The Franco-Polish negotiations, which were brought to a head by the visit of President Pilsudski to Paris, are now practically concluded, and not only is a commercial accord drawn up, but, as indicated by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, a military accord is the actual outcome of the conversations.

FISHPONDS FOR FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—Hundreds of farmers in Indiana could provide aquatic food for their families, in the opinion of George N. Mannfeld, superintendent of the fish and game division of the Department of Conservation. Mr. Mannfeld says the State will cooperate with farmers who wish to build fishponds and will aid in stocking them with fish.

DEVELOPMENT OF AIR SERVICE URGED

Claim Made That Its Importance Was Outstanding Lesson of Recent War—Chance Asked to Show Aerial Effectiveness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In his efforts to arouse the American public to the importance of developing an efficient air service and the American Congress to the necessity of appropriating sufficient money to secure such a development, Brig. Gen. William Mitchell recently appeared before the military, naval and several other committees of both houses of Congress.

Some misapprehension has arisen in regard to the attitude of General Mitchell and other advocates of a separate and well-sustained air service, especially in regard to their attitude toward the navy, due, in large part, to the demand by the air service men that they be given obsolete vessels for the sake of making tests to prove how effectively they can destroy battleships or other vessels in the navy, and to the reluctance of the navy to furnish vessels for such purpose, and the skepticism with which the claims of the air service men have been met in many instances.

General Mitchell makes it plain that there is no desire, on the part of the men who wish to see the air service of the United States placed on a par with that of other countries, to belittle the navy or to substitute the airship for seagoing ships. Both are important, and such change as may be brought about by future development must necessarily come gradually.

Development of Aircraft

His point is, that out of every great war has come some one outstanding lesson, due to the development of some branch of service or some kind of equipment not previously employed. In the world war it was the air service. It was an utterly unproved factor when the war started; it proved its value in co-operation with the land forces, but it did not have an opportunity to do much in cooperation with the navy, because such operations as took place on sea were too far away for air participation.

As soon as the war was over, however, and the various nations began to take stock of the achievements of the war, development of the air service was undertaken with energy by most of them, especially by Great Britain. The United States, of all the countries actively engaged in war against Germany, has been a laggard in this respect. The air service asked for an appropriation of \$128,000,000. The Secretary of War cut it to \$60,000,000 and Congress lopped off \$19,000,000. General Mitchell has said, in effect, in regard to the money, "That is all right; give us what you can, and we will do all we can with it, but give us a chance to prove what we can do; give us a ship that you do not want and that is of no use, and we will show what we can do to an enemy ship in time of war. We made certain hits with the Indiana, the only chance we have had at anything of that sort, but we could prove a good deal more to the satisfaction of everyone if we were given further opportunity."

Effective Work

General Mitchell has just had his contention backed up by the fact he had yesterday to the effect that the British had sunk a German cruiser, believed to be the Baden, in air tests, and that the French had pierced the three-inch coating of a vessel with a 250-pound bomb from a height of 6000 feet. The idea is that, if the American army air service is given an opportunity, it can show similar and perhaps greater effects.

The point was made by some members of the committee that the Indiana was anchored and that all conditions were favorable to the air men. As a matter of fact, General Mitchell explained, it was much easier to hit a vessel at sea, and the faster it was going the better the chances from the air, as the faster it goes the easier it is to make a hit. As to turning and zig-zagging, the turns of surface vessels of any kind are so slow as to be negligible from the air.

If the air service can get suitable vessels to attack, the purpose is not to show at once if it can sink the vessel, but to get it under different conditions just as they might have to take an actual enemy vessel. It is a different thing to hit a vessel which has no equipment and one which has a powder magazine. The first attempts would be of the less destructive sort, and they would gradually work up to feats of greater difficulty with more disastrous results.

Independent Action in War

"The army is charged with the defense of the coast," General Mitchell explained to the Military Affairs Committee. "In the event of war, the army air service would be called on to attack hostile navies or shipping without the cooperation of the navy, because, if a hostile fleet approached our shores, our own fleet would have been destroyed or neutralized. Under the present law, the naval air service acts with a fleet; the army air service handles all air operations from shore. In the development of missiles for aircraft, no actual experience in air attack against seacraft has ever been had. A navy is composed both of armored and unarmored vessels, and, among all the means of air attack, we must determine which are the best we have now and what line of development we must follow. There is no use wasting a large projectile against a destroyer, supply ship or other unarmored vessel. It may be better to

hit in the water near it than to hit directly. Cannon and machine-gun fire delivered in certain ways may be better, as might gas, incendiary bombs, torpedoes or other projectiles. Our tactical methods must be coordinated to carry on the operations to get effect which can only be done against a target of this kind.

Effect of Gas on Personnel

"In addition to bombing the seacraft, the army air service desires to ascertain by placing animals on various parts of the ships, the probable effect of gas on the personnel of this ship. It also desires to obtain data as to the effectiveness of blinding the personnel of the vessel at night, or even in the day time, by the use of powerful parachute flares. This is important, for, if effective, the personnel of the ship would be unable to see the airplanes, while the ship would stand out plainly as a target, due to the illuminating effect of the flares. This would mean tactical methods would have an easy target, while the personnel aboard the ship would be unable to locate any thing in the air at all, which would permit aircraft, both lighter and heavier than air, to fly at extremely low altitudes while dropping their missiles."

While General Mitchell is making his plea before committees of Congress for support in the efforts of the army air service, he stoutly maintains that the service will never be developed to its full efficiency and usefulness until it is established independently of both army and navy.

Service in Times of Peace

The utility of the air service is not confined to war. It is claimed that it can practically pay for itself by its eminently practical services such, for instance, as that performed in forestry, in the mapping of forests, the locating and reporting of fires, patrol against raids and depredations and the locating of desired timber. The service is at present keeping with the Department of Agriculture in making wide surveys and photographs of the configuration and topography of different parts of the country, different soil areas and the flow of water.

Other services of every day practicality include boundary control, customs and revenue service, coast guard, location of wrecks, derelicts and other menaces to navigation, location of vessels in distress; mail service; city planning and improvement, including studies of rivers and harbors, terminal problems, architectural studies of individual buildings or groups of buildings, including progressive photographs showing development at various stages and bird-eye views of existing groups, for modification or development.

AMERICAN LEGION PLANS OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—The American Legion will inaugurate an Americanization movement in an attack on the foreign language publications of the United States, says Henry J. Ryan, chairman of the Americanization committee of the legion. He says these publications have a circulation of 7,000,000 monthly.

"We are going to make Indiana a symbol for other states of the Union," says Mr. Ryan. "The plan centers in the schools, and we wish the law first to compel the use of English as the only medium of instruction; second, to require at least one year teaching of American history and of civil government in the elementary and high schools; third, that every college and university in the State give credit for the study of these two subjects; fourth, that the flag shall be kept raised over the schoolhouse every day, and fifth, that 10 minutes be devoted daily to American patriotic exercises in all schools."

The Indiana law falls in only one respect to meet this program, and that is regarding daily compulsory patriotic exercises. The legion and the State Board of Education will ask the present Legislature to write this provision into the law.

REPORT AGAINST ST. LAWRENCE CANAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York.—The projected St. Lawrence ship canal is called impracticable in the annual report of Frank M. Williams, State Engineer. He asks the Legislature to hasten the passing of needed water-power legislation and to provide funds to complete the State's terminal system. With reference to the state barge canal, he says that, though the canal, which was completed in 1918, should be not due to any structural defect of the waterway, but to extraordinary economic conditions. If any ship canal be constructed, Mr. Williams recommends in his report that it follow the routes of the present Oswego Canal and the eastern portion of the Erie branch of the barge canal system. These channels are laid in natural rivers, the state engineer says, canalized to meet barge canal navigation requirements and could be enlarged to ship canal dimensions.

ABATEMENT ACTION FOR DRY LAW BREACH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Property owners are going to come under abatement proceedings in case of violation of the prohibition law, according to the orders issued by the United States District Attorney's office. In cases of violation action will be taken to close the premises for one year, in addition to the criminal proceedings. One such proceeding has already been begun.

BRITISH POLICY ON INDEMNITY STATED

Mr. Lloyd George Says Germany Must Pay to Limit of Capacity, but Allies Must Not Demand More Than That

LONDON, England (Friday).—(Associated Press).—Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, declared in the House of Commons today that he stood by his pledge that Germany must pay to the limit of her capacity.

He was answering Horatio Bottomley's arraignment of the government's policy of alleged ineptitude with regard to forcing Germany to comply with the reparations demands, the provision for the trial of war criminals, and other portions of the Peace Treaty. There was a great difference, said the Premier, between Germany paying for the whole cost of the war and paying to the limit of her capacity.

German Capacity to Pay

The whole point is as to the limit of Germany's capacity to pay. The Allies have taken the best advice available and have summoned the ablest men to be found, upon whose advice the present demands have been made, and the Allies were carrying out the peace terms to the utmost of their power. Germany, he pointed out, had delivered bonds to the Allies, but the value of these bonds depended upon the value of the German security at the present moment. Raw material, ships, property of other sorts, and coal also had been delivered, he added, and the question was what was their value.

The Germans argued, he continued, that if the Allies took the value of the raw material at the time it was delivered, the sum amounted to more than the 20,000,000,000 marks named in the Peace Treaty. The Allies contended that the sum was less than this, and the matter was one that the Reparations Commission was examining. Even according to the allied accounting, he said, it was a matter of hundreds of millions of pounds sterling which had been delivered, and the question was purely one of the time at which one was to assess the value of the raw material that had been handed over.

Difficulties of Indemnity

The Premier laid stress upon the difficulty of exacting an indemnity in another country and securing its payment here. "You can easily collect in Germany any indemnity you impose, within reasonable limits," he added, "but how are you going to transfer it here? There is much loose thinking on this subject. I take the view that we have got to do the best for the country out of what is essentially a bad job, as every war is. The war cost something beyond what any country can pay, and, indeed, anyone imagine that any country in the world can pay the whole cost? Indemnities which are paid in goods or service, and that is why we introduced an export tax on Germany's outgoing goods. That means that everything she sends out in goods is gold, for she gets something for which there is a gold equivalent."

The Prime Minister said Mr. Bottomley had talked of sending some one to Germany to collect the indemnity, but whoever went would have to collect it in paper marks. Mr. Lloyd George pointed out, and it would take a shipload to pay Mr. Bottomley's fare home. "We are bound to accept the advice of the men who are sitting month after month examining into this, in view of all the practical difficulties," the Prime Minister continued. "If you press for impossible things you get nothing."

Insistence on Terms

"I don't want," he said, "to be put in a position of appearing to defend the action of Germany, because when I go into the conference it will be my first duty to insist that Germany carry out the essential parts of the Treaty, which, to the present, I think, she has neglected. She has not taxed herself to the limit of her capacity or to the level of the Allies, although it was part of the Treaty of Versailles that she do so. Her customs and excise are not adequate, even in comparison with France and Great Britain."

In speaking of Germany's ability to produce and pay, Mr. Lloyd George said: "We have got to make allowances to enable her to get the raw material and the food which is necessary to enable her to produce these goods, and that is the calculation we have got to make."

"I do not want to enter the conference except in the spirit of doing my best to get from Germany the last farthing she is capable of paying, but I will not go there in the spirit of advancing proposals which upon the advance of the best experts we know to be utterly impracticable and would only raise false hopes in this country."

Appeal to Banks

Premier Urges More Helpful Attitude Toward Needy Nations

LONDON, England (Thursday).—(Associated Press).—The Prime Minister, speaking in the House of Commons tonight, made an earnest appeal to the banks to take a fair share in the risks of granting credits to the impoverished European countries, and in this way aid in the development of trade.

He argued that trade was equally bad in all countries, hence one must suppose that the governments were equally bad in every country, and that trade would never revive until all countries were ruled by an anti-waste league.

"We have never had a great period of unemployment with less distress,"

said Mr. Lloyd George, "because heretofore there had been no state provision of any kind, while today 12,000,000 people are insured for 18s. weekly against unemployment. Moreover, by huge efforts the country has spent £40,000,000 in providing for unemployed former service men."

Labor Asked to Help

Reviewing the government's remedial measures, the Prime Minister continued: "You will never solve the problem until the workers come and consider what is best in the interests of industry. This country depends more on export than any country in the world. If international trade fails I don't care what you do by legislation or administration, you will have nothing but starvation and ruin."

The Premier declared that the workers must be prepared to share their work with those without work. He spoke very strongly in reproaching the building trade for hampering the entrance of former service men. The stagnation of the purchasing power of central Europe, he said, was in consequence of the war. The whole difficulty was the establishment of credits. Everybody wanted the government to assume the whole risk, but that was unfair because it was a risk of the taxpayer.

The government had failed to induce the banks to take any share in these abnormal risks, and now he appealed to the banks to do so. It was in the interest of the country's trade, and that was as much to the interest of the banks as to any other class. They were the only people who could really help and if they did so he believed it would be possible to get a start.

Nations' Interdependence

The Premier emphasized the baffling nature of the Austrian problem, owing to the breaking up of the industrial and commercial machinery throughout the Continent, and also alluded to the immoderate outburst of nationalism in all countries, saying: "We have it here, in France, in America—a sort of feeling that you must build a wall all around and never have a cut to your neighbor. People forget that countries are interdependent. 'Love your neighbor' is not only sound Christianity, but good business."

This was greeted with Labor cheers and shouts of "Come over here."

Mr. Lloyd George concluded with the statement: "Central Europe will be paralyzed until it begins to feel a little more neighborly, and it is the business of this country to lead the way again in this international task."

Amendment Defeated

The amendment to the address from the throne introduced yesterday by John Robert Clynes, Laborite, regretting the government's failure to deal adequately with unemployment, was rejected, 262 to 84.

Questioned as to whether the government would take steps to approach the Washington and Tokyo governments with a view to arranging a limitation of armaments, the Premier replied that the question was engaging the government's earnest attention, and that it would be premature to make any statement on the subject.

The Premier explained why Russia will not be represented at the London conference, in replying to a question as to whether Russia had been invited to send a representative to the conference on the Turkey treaty.

WESTERN COUNTY TO GIVE UP FERRY BOATS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington.—Ferry systems and boats which have been operated by the county are now to be sold to private interests. The county has been losing money in keeping the boats going, and private ownership is believed the most satisfactory solution. Care has been taken to guarantee, wherever possible, continuous ferry service to those who moved to remote places contemplating such service, even though it involve a loss to the operators. Companies bidding are to submit their schedule of rates, and also specify what bonus, if any, they will need from the county.

ARGENTINA REFUSES REQUEST OF ALLIES

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Argentina has refused the request of the Allies that she takes measures to prevent German exportation of war materials to Argentina in violation of the Treaty of Versailles. The government takes the ground that Argentina is not concerned in the stipulations of a treaty between other nations.

POST OFFICE BILL PASSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Carrying \$70,000,000 more than it did when it came from the House, the annual post office appropriation bill was passed yesterday by the Senate. Its total is \$774,000,000. It now goes back to the House.

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HIGHER FUTURE TAX IS FORECAST

Retrenchment and Lessened Demands on Federal Treasury Advised—Ninety Per Cent of Taxes Devoted to War Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Next in importance to restoration of general peace and reestablishment of stable conditions in Europe, is the problem of reducing government expenditures. S. P. Gilbert, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, told the Rutgers College Alumni Association here. Governments "must cut expenditures to the quick, balance their budgets, stop obtaining bonds through the use of the printing press, set about paying their debts and retire war-inflated currencies." Unless radical cuts were made in the expenditures of the United States Government, it was doubtful whether tax collections of \$4,000,000,000 a year would provide for current expenditures and for the retirement of the short-term debt.

"With ordinary expenditures running at the rate of \$5,000,000,000 a year, or on an average over \$400,000,000 a month, and vast payments to be made from day to day all over the country, it is no small task to keep enough money in the box and at the same time avoid undue accumulation of Treasury balances," said Mr. Gilbert.

"Contrary to the popular notion, the Treasury does not in these days carry stores of idle coin and currency locked up in Treasury vaults out of circulation. Its business is done on a banking basis, and its balances have to be handled with the greatest economy in order to avoid excessive interest charges and the money strain that would result from the accumulation of idle balances."

"You will see, therefore, that the Secretary of the Treasury is always in the position of finding money to pay the government bills. In these circumstances, and with a gross debt of \$24,000,000,000 and a floating debt of \$2,500,000,000, always on his mind, the Secretary of the Treasury is bound to be the government officer most interested in economy and in the saving of money, and most opposed to unwarranted expenditure. I can say without any hesitation that a great part of his time for the last two years has been taken up in pointing the way to economy and in opposing new and extraordinary expenditures sought by representatives of various interested groups."

"The figures show that over 90 per cent of the total annual expenditures of the government are related to war. Out of total expenditures during 1920 of about \$6,400,000,000, about \$5,750,000,000 represented expenditures directly traceable to the war, to past wars, or to preparations for future wars. Of these, about \$2,500,000,000 went for the army and navy, over \$500,000,000 for the Shipping Board, another \$1,000,000,000 for interest on the public debt, almost \$500,000,000 for purchases of obligations of foreign governments on account of their war expenditures and the remainder for pensions, war risk allotments and miscellaneous items related to war."

LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN INDUSTRIAL CANAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The Mississippi River and Lake Pontchartrain will be connected by a navigable waterway when the Industrial Canal is dedicated in May. This canal, originally planned to cost \$4,000,000, but risen in cost until \$25,000,000 has been authorized for it, was begun June 6, 1919, at the Lake Pontchartrain end. Ships drawing 30 feet of water will be able to traverse the canal, through the \$7,500,000 locks at the river end, but will not be able to pass out onto Lake Pontchartrain, whose greatest depth is 17 feet, until the federal government has expended \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 in dredging a channel from the end of the canal to Ship Island Pass, out beyond Mississippi Sound, where deep salt water begins. The canal will be 300 feet wide at the top and 150 feet at the bottom, by 35 to 40 feet deep. It will be dedicated when the Mississippi Valley Association holds its annual convention here.

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A World Diary

Everybody knows that the highway is supposed to have been developed out of the lane, just as the lane is supposed to have grown out of the cow-path. This, of course, is not true of the Roman road, unless it be in Britain. In Britain, being often in a hurry, the Roman roadmaker did frequently follow the lines of the old Saxon roads, such as the Icknield Way, and so, per- adventure, the way of the cow. Nor is it likely to be true of the American road, unless it be in New England. All the same the idea has been seized upon, time after time, to illustrate the tendency of humanity to follow the cow-path rather than to carve out a way for itself. Picture the procession which has followed in the wake of the earliest cow—the chariot of Ver- cingetorix and the stage coach, the king and the king's jester, the bishop and the traveling tinker, all crying, in their respective ways, "Have you any kettles to mend." As thus:

The Clerical Modiste

For centuries the world has been worried about its clothes. Ever, that is to say, since it had any to worry over. Did not Carlyle write a whole volume on their philosophy? The history of fashions is, indeed, the history of mankind. There has been an age of commit-boxes and an age of snuff-boxes; a decade of his hats and a decade of little hats, to say nothing of a time of no hats at all; an era of clinging skirts and an era of hoops; a period of natural hair and a period of wigs. Queen Elizabeth cut the ruffles of her subjects, and the Tzar Paul the pantaloons of his, but, as dress reformers, both had to be satisfied with a success of destiny. Today the mantle of Elizabeth and Paul has been assumed by certain divines of Philadelphia, wanderers in the cow-path. They have designed a moral garment. In length of skirt and highness of neck modesty and propriety have been calculated to an inch. The only thing that remains now is to popularize it. The introduction of the mannequin to the church bazaar might or might not prove popular.

The Story of Rebecca

There are, manifestly, moments of unexpected humor in pulpit less frivolous than that of the famous Mr. Haws. It was Rowland Hill, was it not? who electrified his congregation by announcing, as his wife came late into church, "Here is Mrs. Hill with her chest-of-drawers on her back." For Mrs. Rowland Hill was no better in the clerical milliner. And now comes a story, from the south- ern states, of a lady named Rebecca, who had attained a simple, local notoriety by her inability, how common in the cow-path, to get to church in time. And so, one Sunday of late, the maiden advanced smiling down the aisle just when the minister was engrossed in reading out of the book of Genesis, the words, "And before I had done speaking in my heart, behold Rebecca came forth." For the first time, it is said, the maiden faltered, while "the smile on the face of the tiger," that is the congregation, broadened, as the minister, all unconsciously, continued, "And she made haste." Rebecca made haste: she sought the cover of her seat. But unconsciously the minister read on through the chapter until he finished with the words, "Let the damsel abide with us."

History as She Is Wrote

The Pilgrim Fathers knew all about Rebecca, and now comes Mr. Joseph O'Neill who knows all about the Pilgrim Fathers. Mr. O'Neill is what might be described as "some" historian. He knows his dates down to a week, and his facts to a question mark. In 1620, just 290 years ago, the Pilgrims apparently were in want. Mr. O'Neill, embroidering a little, says they were in danger of starvation. In such circumstances, he adds, Ireland came to their rescue. Ireland helped them, saved them from starvation. Is it not a matter of history, and is not Thomas Prince the historian? Well, no, not exactly! The ordinary man would say that Mr. O'Neill was the historian, and that he had brought history up to date with Mr. Villard's committee. Prince was an unimaginative creature, with a preference for Roman roads, one who never followed the romantic and erratic cow. This, in short, is how Prince really does put it. "The governor and other gentlemen hire and dispatch away Mr. William Peirce, with his ship the Lyon of Bristol, of about 200 tons, for Ireland to buy more (food) and come back with all speed." Absentminded Mr. O'Neill, to forget that little word buy. But after all it is only three letters, and he must have overlooked it, otherwise he would never have written, "It seems rather appropriate now that Ireland should receive from America large interest for her investment in American charity 290 years ago this week." Charity, says the Bible, vaunteth not itself. But here is Mr. O'Neill perilously near doing a little charity vaunting on his own account. For dressing up the Irish pro-

vision-dealer in the garments of charity, because he sold his flour, or whatever it was, for American money, is getting too near the pages of Punch. In which the appeal of the fishmonger, to Sandy, to "Wustle yer dog, mon!" when the dog had bolted with a lobster clinging to his tail, was met with the heartless response, "Hoot, mon! wustle yer lobster."

Graphomania

In the cow-path they call it vanity, and that is the name the preacher, who was king in Jerusalem, had for it when his own cows were lowing by the Jordan. But Professor Bergson, in the most advanced manner, calls it graphomania, or the mania for writing. Juvenal had yet another name for it. To him it was cacothese scribendi or the itch for writing. On the whole Solomon's name is the simplest, and the most impressive. It is a case, presumably, of every one to their liking, as the old lady in the proverb said when she kissed her cow. But just where that cow's path lay no one seems to know.

CHEYNE, FIGURES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor.

When in the early days of the war the British Board of Trade made an appeal to the English people to endeavor to produce in their own homes toys, beautiful glass, and all sorts of ceramics, to take the place of work of the kind which formerly had come from enemy countries, Miss Gwendolyn Parnell, with the aid of some modeling clay, a paper-knife and a hair-pin, proceeded to make the first of these exquisite little statuettes which have since become famous as the "Cheyne Figures."

In those days she was a portrait painter, without experience of modeling, but her art training proved invaluable, and two years of work under Professor Lunn, formerly manager of the Crown Derby Pottery Works, together with continual experimenting upon her own behalf, endowed her with that knowledge of the potter's technique which she has since put to such fascinating use.

Fortunately, although Miss Parnell's early efforts lacked the finish, the exquisite completeness, of her late work, there were capable judges who were quick to recognize the merit of the Cheyne figures, and who spread their fame abroad. Queen Mary was among the first of Miss Parnell's patrons, and obtained a delightfully humorous model of Henry VIII. In this early production the temperament of the artist is revealed. With such a subject caricature would have been so easy, restraint must have been so difficult; yet Miss Parnell succeeded in being quietly humorous without a bit of caricature.

No story of a long struggle for recognition lurks behind this lady's career as an originator of artistic pottery. Soon she was installed in a Chelsea studio, the windows of which look out upon Upper Cheyne Row, in a building which formerly was a tavern and a favorite haunt of Carlyle's, where the Sage was wont to sit for hours speaking not a word. The whole locality is rich in artistic associations. On a site some hundred yards east of Miss Parnell's studio Josiah Wedgwood, a century and a half ago, produced some of his most typical ware. A few years later, and on a site nearer the Cheyne Pottery, Hensel and Ruel manufactured their famous crucibles for gold and silver. And, coming to modern times, it was on the corner of Cheyne Row, in Coach House, adjoining Orange House, where a church has stands, that William de Morgan, years before he had won fame as a novelist, set up his pottery rooms and kilns, and made many of those beautiful patterned tiles and lustered pots which will long remain the delight of art lovers.

It will be seen that Miss Parnell was not lacking in such inspiration as the artistic associations of the past are capable of providing, and it is not surprising that the dainty elegance of the eighteenth century should have become a predominant characteristic of her work. The glories of the old Chelsea pottery live again beneath the magic of her touch. She invests her Cheyne figures (the title has a punning aptness; for in the eighteenth century china was pronounced as we now pronounce Cheyne) with a well-calculated energy, quivering daintiness which only the true artist could attain, and which, one is inclined to think, could be given its fullest expression only in the medium which she has chosen.

The figures, ranging in height from less than six inches to a little more than eight inches, are of earthenware, with a thick, delicate, like varnish or glaze, and the delicately beautiful coloring is not the least of their attractions. Like many another artist in a different medium, Miss Parnell was quick in discerning the picturesque possibilities of the Russian Ballet, and her figures based on "The Good-Humored Ladies" are among the most vivacious of her productions. More recently she has turned to "The Beggar's Opera," and has modeled the daintiest of Polly Peachum in rose-pink gown and shoes of blue; a truly gallant Captain Macheath, magnificent in scarlet coat and immaculate ruffles; a delightfully demure Jenny Diver; and a Lucy Lockitt, resplendent in yellow, a lantern in her hand, the key of Macheath's cell in Newgate in the other, the whole figure instinct with life and most cleverly hinting the stormy temperament of its subject.

When looking at these charming little china people one is once more reminded of the associations of old Chelsea, for Miss Parnell's pottery is practically on the site of old Monmouth House, where Ann, Duchess of Monmouth, lived in 1714, at about which time John Gay, author of "The Beggar's Opera," was her secretary. Admirers of "The Beggar's Opera," no less than lovers of artistic pottery, will be gratified to learn that a set of these figures had been purchased by the London Museum.

UNKNOWN MOUNT EVEREST

BY SIR MARTIN CONWAY, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.G.S., M.P.
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It is not generally realized that Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world (29,002 feet) has never been even approached by a white man. It has been politically inaccessible throughout all modern time. The mountain is situated within Nepal, and its northern base either reaches, or closely approaches Tibet.

By a treaty with Nepal, foreigners are not allowed to enter that country, though it is one of the protected Indian states. In return for this exclusion of white men, the Nepalese Government allows the Gurkha regiments, one of the most valuable branches of the Indian Army, to be recruited within Nepalese territory. Thus efficient impediments are put, both by the Indian Government and by the Government of Nepal, in the way of any European traveler who wishes to enter that country. Tibet has been similarly inaccessible till recent years. Even today the Indian Government does not look favorably upon travelers entering Tibet from the side of India. During the Younghusband expedition to Lhasa the surveying party, traveling westward from the line of route, obtained a view of Everest from the north, but only at a great distance. They brought back a photograph of the mountain, but one that was not clear in detail, and only shows its upper masses towering above numerous intervening ranges of lower elevation. The peak is likewise visible from the neighborhood of Darjeeling, and that view-point is a common resort of travelers, who, under favorable atmospheric conditions, can see Mount Everest about one hundred miles away, but again with its base hidden.



High peaks of the Himalayas

We are thus in complete ignorance as to the form and structure of this great mountain mass, which to this day has never been surveyed nor approached. The distant views we possess, enable us to judge that Mount Everest is more precipitous toward the south than toward the north, and in this respect resembles most of the Himalayan ranges, which have been carved out by the action of snow and water hung upon them from the south by the annual impact of the monsoon. The northern slopes have to bear much less precipitation than the southern, and are, therefore, likely to be less broken up by cliffs and clefts. Those therefore, who would investigate the mountain by personal inspection, and who desire to reach its upper regions, would naturally be well advised to approach it from the north, that is to say from Tibet.

Modern man is impelled to discover all that he can about the form and nature of the world he lives in. This impulse has driven expeditions to the poles of the inhospitable arctic regions north and south, and has enforced minute exploration of barren deserts and inaccessible mountain ranges. It is now felt that the greatest mountain in the world should not remain any longer utterly unknown. A combined expedition is therefore to be sent forth by the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club to examine Mount Everest at close quarters. Whenever the Indian Government gives its permission the expedition will start. It will go up through Sikkim, cross the mountain frontier into Tibet, and then turning westward it will find its way over the high land region, not entirely barren wholly uninhabited, along the northern frontier of Nepal, until it approaches the outlying positions of the great mountain. As above stated, we know nothing about the lower slopes. Many Himalayan peaks are level off all round at a relatively low level by unclimbable cliffs or avalanche-swept slopes. Everest may be thus defended and the climbers may be defeated at the base. The expedition, however, will not be a mere climbing venture, but will concern itself with all matters of natural scientific interest, which such expeditions can examine. A serious attempt will in any case be made to reach a point as high as possible and even to attain the summit, but such attainment must be regarded as highly problematical.

Problems of the Ascent

The greatest altitude yet reached by climbing is well under twenty-five thousand feet. In order to explain

simply the nature of the difficulties to be overcome, let us imagine that a party of two climbers has reached the summit. It will scarcely be possible for such a party to have climbed more than fifteen hundred feet in their last day of ascent. We have further to picture to ourselves that they have started from a camp at about twenty-seven thousand five hundred feet. Moreover that camp has had to be equipped with warm sleeping bags and with sufficient food for several days, because fine weather in these regions seldom lasts long, and in a violent storm it is impossible to advance or retreat. To establish that camp at twenty-seven thousand five hundred feet has been the work of three or four men, making perhaps two or three journeys from a lower camp, say not much below twenty-six thousand feet. That camp, instead of consisting of a single tent had to be large enough to contain the four men of the camp-making party for several days. If it in its turn has been made by the same four men they must have worked many days to make it, besides being inactive many more days during bad weather. If a larger number of men, say eight, have been employed upon it for a shorter time, then the camp from which they worked must have been twice the size, and at least twice as well provisioned as the one above it. The twenty-six thousand foot camp, must in its turn have been made from a camp at twenty-four thousand feet, yet larger, and that from one between twenty-one and twenty-two thousand feet, whilst the base camp, where men can really live for a considerable time in comfort, will have been situated somewhere about eighteen thousand feet.

One can talk glibly about camps at these altitudes, but one cannot set up a tent on a steep slope, or a narrow ridge, or a wall of rocks. Ready-made camp platforms are very rare at high altitudes. They may have to be actually hewn out of an ice-slope, or even blasted out of rocks. They will in no case have been easy to find. Many great mountains are devoid of possible camping sites for thousands of feet. It is, therefore, evident that the preparation of the ascent upon so lofty a peak may employ 40 or 50 men during two of three summer seasons, and the victualing of such a body in a barren region, upwards of one hundred miles from anything that could be called a base of supplies, will be no small matter, and will involve the employment of caravans of men and beasts.

A Rush for the Peak

There still remains the question whether the human animal can work at such altitudes. The Duke of the Abruzzi's party, which holds the record for altitude today, could only advance at the rate of 150 feet an hour during the last day of their ascent, and that was below 25,000 feet. What pace then can men be expected to go at 29,000? Suppose they have hard work cutting steps in ice at that altitude, as most probably would be needed, could they do the work at all? What is to be the efficiency of men carrying loads up 5000 feet above the highest point reached by the Duke of the Abruzzi? Evidently, the problem of reaching the summit is a very complicated and difficult one. It is agreed by all the experts that the actual climbing party to attempt the highest ascent, cannot participate in the work of building the camps. Men do not become habituated to the high levels. The climbing party will have to wait at about the level of the base camp, until all the preparations have been made for the ascent, and then will have to rush the peak, arriving at the highest camp with as short a delay as possible.

The actual ascent, however, is a matter of secondary importance. What is most to be desired is to discover how the greatest mountain in the world is built, what is its form, and what its relation to neighboring peaks and ranges, how high vegetation grows upon its flanks,—in fact, everything that can be discovered about it. The proposed expedition, during two or three seasons' work, is sure to attain much interesting information, but whether it will reach the summit or not, is a matter about which I do not care to prophesy.

Renting Stage Furnishings

For several years William Birns of New-York has collected stage furnishings and assembled them in one place for general use by all theatrical managers. If last summer at the farm you sold an old gate-leg table or ladder-back chair to a pleasing yet discerning collector, and you may have viewed them all unknowingly during your late visit to the theater.

Should you desire to put on a play you could rent the furnishings at a charge of 10 per cent a week on the value of the goods. If your play enjoyed a long run there would be a concession on the price. At the end of 90 days' rental if you desired to buy the goods the rental charge would be credited to the selling price. Years ago Steele Mackaye, the elder De Mille, and David Belasco were not so fortunate. They bought their furnishings, sometimes at great expense. If the play succeeded the producer could stand the expense, but if it failed the furnishings were a total loss.



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56 Pemberton Square, Boston
Antique Furniture, China,
Pictures and Bric-a-brac.

THE STORY OF KROPOTKIN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The story of Peter Alexiev Kropotkin, Russian Prince revolutionist, geographer and man of letters, is likely to occasion little trouble to his biographer, for in his own book "Memoirs of a Revolutionist," he has left a story of his life of quite absorbing interest. Especially is this true,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Peter Alexiev Kropotkin

today, when the old order, the order against which he strove for so long, has apparently vanished in Russia forever. Many people have written about this old order, of course. The Russia of the tsars has been reviewed and revealed from many angles by many writers, but there is that about Kropotkin's story which is peculiarly convincing, perhaps because his historical narrative comes in almost incidentally as the background of his own life.

Then again Kropotkin was such an utterly disinterested revolutionist. There could never be the least suspicion in his case that he was a revolutionist because he had everything to gain and nothing to lose by being one. For the exact opposite was the case. From the day in his eighth year when he went to a great fancy dress ball at Moscow as a little Persian Prince, accompanying Madame Nazimoff, who appeared as the Persian Princess, the ball was at his feet. The Tzar Nicholas noticed him, "the tiniest in the row of boys," his "round face framed in curls" looking "funny" under "the high Astrakhan fur bonnet," and nothing would do but that he should come up on the platform amid all the general applause. He did not make much of his opportunity, apparently, promptly going to sleep with his head, fur bonnet and all, resting on the lap of the future Empress, "the good-hearted Marie Alexandrovna." But it was evidently enough, and from that day he was destined to become a member of the Tzar's corps of pages.

Seven years later, this was actually accomplished, and, in August of 1857, young Kropotkin entered the corps and was taken to St. Petersburg. It was a time of great stir all over Russia. The Crimean War was just over, Tzar Alexander had succeeded Tzar Nicholas. Education, reformation and, above all, the emancipation of the serf were the topics of the hour. It was a time when great questions which had been discussed in secret for a decade or more by such men as Turgeneff, Tolstoy, Herzen, Bakunin and many others began to be discussed more openly. Herzen was editing The Polar Star in London, and the paper circulated widely though secretly in St. Petersburg. Kropotkin used to see it at the house of an aunt, and from The Polar Star he first imbibed his revolutionary ideas. He began to write, in secret, he told his ideas to a few chosen friends in the corps of pages, and they read and discussed all manner of things together. That was in 1860. The next year was the great year in modern Russian history. On Sunday, March 17, the Emperor's manifesto liberating the serfs was posted in St. Petersburg.

"I was still in bed," writes Kropotkin in his memoirs, "when my soldier servant, Ivanoff, dashed in with the tea tray, exclaiming, 'Prince, freedom! The manifesto is posted on the Gostinoy Dvor' (the shops opposite the corps)."

"Did you see it yourself?"

"Yes. People stand round; one

reads, the others listen. It is freedom! "In a couple of minutes I was dressed, and out. A comrade was coming in."

"Kropotkin, freedom!" he shouted. "Here is the manifesto." And so he goes on in his vivid way telling the story of the great freedom, which was so soon to be followed by terrible reaction.

Kropotkin saw the beginnings of the reaction at close quarters, but, in the summer of the year following the liberation of the serfs, he set out for Siberia, having, of his own choice, obtained a commission in "the mounted Cossacks of the Amur." In eastern Siberia, he spent five fruitful years, organizing, at first, far-reaching reforms, and, later on, when the wave of reaction in Russia had, at last, spread sufficiently far east to put an end to these efforts, engaging in a journey of exploration through the then unknown country of northern Manchuria. He wrote an account of his travels for the Siberian Geographical Society which attracted some attention at the time, but the expedition was quickly forgotten and it was not until some 35 years later, when the building of the Trans-Manchurian Railway was in progress that Russian geographers unearthed his reports and found that the territory had been explored five and thirty years before by Kropotkin's expedition.

Shortly after completing this work, Kropotkin returned to St. Petersburg, and, resigning from the army, devoted himself very largely to exploration and geographical research. He made a journey to Finland in behalf of the Russian Geographical Society, took a keen interest in Arctic exploration, and did some valuable work in the way of writing. All the time, however, the bitter oppression which he saw on all hands stirred him more and more to revolt, and after a few years he had made his first journey to Zurich and his first acquaintance with the International Workingmen's Association, the "International" of so much of his subsequent work and writing. "The more I read," he writes in his memoirs, speaking of these days, "the more I saw that there was before me a new world, unknown to me and totally unknown to the learned makers of sociological theories—a world that I could know only by living in the Workingmen's Association and by meeting the workers in their everyday life."

After some time spent in Switzerland came the return to Russia and the first serious effort to promote the revolution, which he was now satisfied was the only way to lift the intolerable burden of oppression which weighed down the Russian people. In the end he was arrested and committed to prison in the gloomy fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul on the banks of the Neva. The story of his imprisonment reveals a wonderful determination and devotion, determination never to give in and never to prove unfaithful to the cause he espoused. How he ultimately escaped, after two years' solitary confinement, and made his way through Finland and Sweden to England, is only another illustration of the old saying that truth is stranger than fiction.

Years of tremendous work in connection with the International, in Switzerland, followed, and, finally, after undergoing a period of imprisonment in France, Kropotkin retired to England where he lived quietly at Bromley and at Brighton, until the outbreak of the Russian revolution in 1917. Kropotkin hailed the revolution at once as the consummation of all his hopes. He returned to Russia, and in spite of all that has happened since, he never apparently lost faith in the ultimate triumph of a real Russian democracy.

MARTHA, THE ARISTOCRAT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"The dignity of toil" is a phrase that seems made to fit Martha. Whether she swept a floor, or washed windows, or thumped at the ironing-board in the sun on the back gallery, she exemplified it—slow, portentous, unbending dignity.

Martha was an "old-timey" Negro; she remembered back to the days of slavery. Somewhere, she used to say, there had been an Indian ancestor, and this, perhaps, accounted for her poise. Yet her dignity was not so much personal as it was the dignity of class, for Martha took upon herself the task of preserving the prestige of whatever family had the good fortune to claim her services.

For more than 15 years she had labored for us, and each year had added to our importance in her eyes. Therefore she was hardly tolerant of our neighbors, as not being members of "the quality," to which, as the result of her long attachment, she had admitted us. Did the youngest member of the family make mud pies with the little girl next door?

"Chile, you oughtn't to 'sociate with such as them," Martha would counsel afterward. "They ain't your equals." We knew that the sentence, "They ain't your equals," meant much when Martha pronounced it, yet we were never able to tell just what determined the verdict. All northerners, of course, were barred; "Yankees" were as the ground beneath Martha's feet in her estimation, and she acknowledged no family ties with certain of her relatives who lived "way up in Missouri." When we had guests from the North, we never mentioned whence they came.

Another phase of Martha's conservatism was her contempt for modern inventions. She refused utterly to use an electric iron, or to have any dealings with a gas stove. Better by far to heat the irons on a little charcoal furnace, rubbing them smooth on fresh, aromatic cedar twigs, and to bring in armloads of wood for the kitchen stove, than to "fool with them things." It was long before she would use a telephone. Perhaps her strangest aversion disclosed itself one summer when the family went "up North," as she called it, to care for the flowers as well as for the house. We showed her, before we left, how to screw on and regulate the hose, and left her with instructions to water the flower-beds every other night. When we returned everything was fresh and green; clearly the ground had been kept moist, but it developed that the hose had never been unreeled. "Buckets," said Martha when we asked her, "was made before hoses."

Her methods were as sure as they were slow, however, and she got on wonderfully well. It was many years before we learned that she could not read. She changed street cars daily to come to work, and so far as we knew never asked questions nor made mistakes, although she could not decipher the signs.

That inability to read and write has kept us from hearing from Martha often, since we moved away. We have discussed several times the possibility of having her follow us to the country, but we fear it would not do. Our new home is better than the city for growing flowers, but Martha would, we think, like neither the little town nor its people. Primitive methods she might prefer for herself, in the midst of city conveniences, but the crudenesses of small-town life she could never stand, and the well-meant familiarities of small-town people she would never tolerate. "They," Martha would surely say, "ain't our equals."

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"Yes. People stand round; one

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RAILROADS REFUSE
WAGE CONFERENCE

Association of Executives Votes
Not to Accept Labor's Plan
for Joint Meeting—Right to
Deal Separately Is Asserted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Announcement that the railroads will not accept the plan for national conferences between labor unions and railroads in regard to working conditions and wages of unskilled labor, as proposed by Labor leaders before the Railway Labor Board, was made in resolutions passed by the Association of Railway Executives following their conference at the Drake Hotel yesterday. The report of the labor committee was adopted, and the statement was made that the opposition of the association to the present national agreements with certain classes of employees and to national conferences must not be construed in any way as an attack upon the labor organizations.

"What we have been trying to do, and all we have been trying to do," the labor committee said in the report adopted by the association, "is to get the opportunity to deal with our own employees so as to restore the efficiency of labor on these railroads and if possible avoid non-employment and defer serious reductions. The leaders of the labor unions, by the position they have taken, have directly raised the issue whether the maintenance and increase of the power of the national labor unions be placed above the public interest in the efficient and economical operation of our transportation system."

Labor Claim Answered

This statement referred to the demand made by E. M. Jewell to the Railway Labor Board on Thursday, that the board refer the national agreements and the question of the wages of unskilled labor to a national joint conference of representatives of the railroads and of the labor unions. The report said:

"The railroads are confronted with this situation. While endeavoring to escape from one set of rigid and uniform rules and working conditions inherited from the war, they are met with a new demand, which, if acquiesced in by the Labor board, would deprive individual carriers of direct negotiations with their own employees. These demands amount to the nationalization of the railroads in the interests of organized labor, but against the real interests of the employees. Such nationalization is absolutely incompatible with the efficient and economical operation of the railroads."

W. W. Atterbury, chairman of the Labor committee of the association, and vice-president in charge of operation of the Pennsylvania Railroad, told of his recent appearance before the Railway Labor Board and touched upon the serious financial condition confronting the railroads. He said on the basis of a 6 per cent annual return on the valuation fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the railroads in September, October and November earned only two-thirds of the net return expected although an unusually large business was handled.

Conditions Altered

Between the time the Labor committee was instructed to meet and the date of its meeting, the railroad situation had rapidly become worse. There had been an unprecedented decline in traffic, with most serious effects upon the net operating income. It was estimated that the net operating income, on a 6 per cent annual basis, was \$38,800,000 in December. The amount of the roads' net operating income was approximately \$17,000,000. The rate of return earned in September was 4.1 per cent; in October, 4.6; in November, 3.3 per cent; in December, only 1.4 per cent; in the four months, less than 3.35 per cent. Telegraphic reports received from individual railroads throughout the country showed that the results in January were even worse than in December.

Over 300,000 railway cars were idle, as well as hundreds of locomotives, compared with a year ago, when there was a shortage of about 60,000 cars. Possibly 250,000 men had been discharged by the railroads, and the working time of those retained in service in many cases was reduced. The committee advised the railway executives that the decision of the Labor Board in regard to the rates of pay for unskilled labor "relegates the initiation of action upon this matter to the individual railroads and their own employees."

Individual Case Considered

The Labor Board announced after its executive session that no decision had been reached in the case of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railway. The officials of this road were called before the board because of violation of the order of the board by announcing a cut in wages on February 1. The plea was made that the railroad was losing more than \$100,000 per month, and could not afford to pay the wages awarded by the board. It is expected that the board will forbid the carrying out of their wage cut until the employees have been conferred with as required by the transportation law.

Chiefs of four brotherhoods of railway employees conferred with the heads of 13 other organizations at the Great Northern Hotel in a discussion of the entire wage situation. Those present included the four grand presidents of the railroad brotherhoods, Warren S. Stone of the Locomotive Engineers, William G. Lee of the Firemen, W. S. Carter of the Firemen, and L. E. Shepherd of the Conductors.

These Labor leaders announced that their purpose to the conference was

to discuss conditions on electric lines formerly operated by steam, and that they are not engaged in the present wage dispute before the board. It was announced, however, that the electric roads' problems were only a part of many big questions to be discussed.

PRIVATE SCHOOL
SUPERVISION PLAN

New Bill in Michigan Expected
to Appeal to Denominational
Leaders—Would Give State
Same Control of All Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The parochial school becomes the fulcrum on which another controversy is expected to hinge in Michigan through a bill drafted for the Michigan Legislature by Thomas E. Johnson, superintendent of public instruction, providing for state supervision of all private, denominational and parochial schools in Michigan. The bill has been approved by Gov. Alexander J. Groesbeck and his proposed administrative board.

Mr. Johnson and other proponents of the bill believe the bill will appeal to denominational leaders. They are of opinion that it will be a means of preventing repetition of efforts made last year to abolish private and parochial schools, when the effort failed by the defeat of a proposed amendment at the November election. The present bill as drafted would give the Superintendent of Public Instruction the same powers over private, denominational and parochial schools as he now holds over the public schools of the State.

Before granting a license, the bill provides, among other things, shall satisfy himself as to the suitability of the location of such a school, its physical and sanitary condition, the school equipment, its courses, and the qualifications of the teachers. He may refuse a license whenever those requirements are not met. The bill further provides that he may revoke a license for violation of the law, but gives him a right to appeal to the state administrative board, whose decision shall be final.

All teachers in these schools would be required to pass examinations by September 1, 1923, showing them to be up to the standards required of public school teachers. The expense of the state supervision would be borne by the schools affected. The bill provides that this expense would be apportioned among the persons, corporations or agencies maintaining such schools, according to the average enrollment. For purposes of supervision the superintendent is authorized to engage sufficient assistants and other employees.

RECORD OF KANSAS
EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—It cost Kansas 60 cents for each person for whom employment has been found by the state free employment bureau. This was shown by the first annual report of the state free employment bureau, made by John H. Crawford, state Labor Commissioner. The report really covered only a little over nine months, as the bureau was established March 15, 1920, and the report covers the period up to January 1, 1921.

The bureau placed directly 26,900 harvest hands and directed several thousand more to employment, but never received the cards showing whether or not the men obtained the places they were sent to take. In addition to the harvest work the bureau placed 13,523 men in various employments throughout the State. It had 22,573 men registered for employment and 19,489 calls for help, indicating a growing surplus of labor, although many of the registrations were duplications.

There were 1758 women who sought employment and 1596 calls for help, but only 1073 were actually placed. This makes a total of 41,496 persons actually placed in positions by the free employment bureau during the nine months. The State had appropriated \$25,000 a year for the bureau. Not quite all the money was used, and if all had been expended the cost would have been 60 cents for each position filled through the bureau.

The bureau maintains the general headquarters in Topeka and has branches at Kansas City, Kansas; Hutchinson, Parsons, Salina and Wichita.

PRODUCTION AND
SHIPPING SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—"Bend every effort to get the whole country working, and the shipping situation in the United States will solve itself," said Sir Karl Knudsen of London, speaking recently before the Commercial Club. Sir Karl is one of the biggest shipping men of Norway and England, and was knighted by the British Government for his services during the war.

He said that no solution of the shipping problem in the United States was possible unless it is treated strictly as an economic question.

"Do away with the idea that foreign tonnage is a menace," he urged. "Foster the idea that foreign trade should be a matter of mutual service and help between countries."

"Getting people back to work and restoring confidence will do more for the shipping of the United States than any other thing. Nothing helps freight more than abundant crops."

DEMAND THAT COAL
LANDS BE OPENED

Public Will Not Get Square
Deal, It Is Declared, Until
Vast Fields of Anthracite
Held in Reserve Are Utilized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Despite the mild winter so far, the fact that bituminous coal is selling at a price said to be below the cost of production, and the acceptance of a marked reduction in profits by almost every other producer of basic commodities, the big anthracite coal producers have succeeded in keeping the supply of hard coal so nicely balanced with the demand that to them, according to Robert S. Feeney, vice-president of the Seller Coal Company, an "independent concern," is published today. While operators and dealers have shown a disposition to speak readily about conditions, miners and union officials appear somewhat disinclined to tell their side of the question for publication. It is expected, however, that enough statements will be forthcoming from various sources to bring about a clearer understanding of the issues involved and aid in reaching a solution.

NEW YORK, New York—Despite the mild winter so far, the fact that bituminous coal is selling at a price said to be below the cost of production, and the acceptance of a marked reduction in profits by almost every other producer of basic commodities, the big anthracite coal producers have succeeded in keeping the supply of hard coal so nicely balanced with the demand that to them, according to Robert S. Feeney, vice-president of the Seller Coal Company, an "independent concern," is published today. While operators and dealers have shown a disposition to speak readily about conditions, miners and union officials appear somewhat disinclined to tell their side of the question for publication. It is expected, however, that enough statements will be forthcoming from various sources to bring about a clearer understanding of the issues involved and aid in reaching a solution.

Mr. Feeney, several weeks ago, told a district attorney how, in his opinion, the anthracite men protected their profits "at the expense of the coal-consuming public." There has been no occurrence since to shake his convictions, he told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. There is a promise of relief to come, he said, if the dissolution orders of the United States Supreme Court against the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley railroads and the coal land properties of these roads are followed by governmental measures of the proper sort.

Anthracite Coal Reserve

"The anthracite coal situation will not be adjusted so that the public gets a square deal until the big coal land owners are made to begin the opening up of the hundreds of thousands of acres of virgin coal land in Pennsylvania," Mr. Feeney said. These lands form the anthracite coal reserve and are not open to independent, "those activities," Mr. Feeney said, "in accordance with the natural laws of competition, would produce a sufficient supply of anthracite to bring about a normal functioning of the law of supply and demand, instead of an artificial working of that law, as now prevails."

"Practically all the virgin mines are owned by the railroads of Pennsylvania. It is significant that the J. P. Morgan interests stand in the background," E. T. Stotesbury, chairman of the board of directors of the Reading company, is the senior member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. That is the company which controls the Philadelphia & Reading. The Reading company is the holding company for the Coal and Iron Company. It is also a well-known fact that the Morgan interests have financed the Erie Railroad, which controls the Pennsylvania Coal Company, possessors of many acres of virgin coal lands. It is generally understood that the few big company operators control in the neighborhood of 70 or 80 per cent of the virgin coal land.

Solution Proposed

"The solution is to throw open this land for independent working. Proposals have been made that a heavy tax on unworked coal lands should be applied, if no other means of having this land utilized could be devised. Measures along this line have been proposed as more feasible than regulatory measures under government supervision, such as stated in the Coal License Bill introduced by William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York."

"It is a specious argument that there would be a menace to future generations if a great quantity of the Pennsylvania coal land were now thrown open for working. The genius of the race is such that, even were the supply more quickly utilized, a new and better fuel would be devised. Necessity would prove again to be 'the mother of invention.' This argument may often be traced to some interest benefiting hugely at the expense of the present generation. Our own generation should have its needs met."

COST TO FARMERS OF
DAYLIGHT SAVING

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The farmers of Massachusetts suffered a cash loss of more than \$8,000,000 in 1920 as the result of daylight saving, according to a statement issued from the State Department of Agriculture yesterday, based upon figures compiled from 6000 questionnaires, which were sent to farmers throughout the State. Farmers of average financial means were asked to fill out the questionnaires. Of the 1162 replies, 598 gave exact figures, while the remaining number gave estimates. An average of \$255 per farmer was found from these figures. The losses reported ranged from \$20 to \$5000.

EXPLOSION LAID TO BOMB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An infernal machine brought to the street in a wagon and there abandoned caused the Wall Street explosion of last September 16, according to the September grand jury, which reported

REASONS AGAINST
TRADE WITH RUSSIA

Soviet Title to Gold Doubtful,
Says Undersecretary of State
—Stable Government Antici-
pated—Position of Envoy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

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"The United States Government had power to keep this agent alive and it did," Mr. Davis asserted, "wisely, I think," he added. He admitted that there had been no precedent to guide the department in its action. Although the details of the expenditure of the \$187,000,000 credits extended to Russia to meet its obligations in this country were the concern of the Treasury Department, Mr. Davis said that the Treasury had consulted the State Department on questions of general policy. This money, he explained, had been lent after the United States entered the war, to help win the war.

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AMERICA TO QUIT
REPARATION BOARD

Unofficial Representative to Be
Withdrawn, as Failure of the
United States to Ratify Treaty
Made Presence Anomalous

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Government of the United States is to discontinue its unofficial participation in the work of the Reparations Commission. Ever since it became evident that the United States was not going to ratify the Peace Treaty in its present form, its maintenance of a representative, even an unofficial one, has made its position anomalous. The State Department has, accordingly, instructed this representative, Roland W. Boyden, to inform the allied representatives on the commission of the decision of this government.

In the beginning the representatives of all the powers on the organization committee of the Reparations Commission were unofficial. But this was in anticipation of the ratification of the Treaty, and each power, as it ratified the Treaty, made its representatives official.

As the United States did not ratify the Treaty, its representative remained without power and practically without significance. In the matters of great importance which came before the commission he was unable to wield any influence and his presence, under such circumstances, was an embarrassment rather than a help. The State Department in a statement issued last evening said:

"The United States, not having ratified the Versailles Treaty, was unable directly to cooperate with the Allies in the preparation of plans concerning reparation payments from Germany which would involve a change in the terms of that Treaty. The government realized then and now the great difficulties involved in the program and fully recognizes the value of unified action with regard to Germany. However, since in the present circumstances it did not feel able to share in such discussions and to define its view, it could only feel the impropriety of retaining even an unofficial representative on a commission charged with the execution of a plan in the drawing up of which it did not participate. After long hesitation the government decided that even this representation should not be continued. Mr. Boyden was instructed, particularly on behalf of himself and the government, to express appreciation of the courteous attention which the commission and its members have at all times extended to the United States and its unofficial representatives."

PLOTTER HELD TO BE DEPORTED
LEAVENWORTH, Kansas—A Karl Schmidt, sentenced to serve four years in the federal prison here in connection with a German plot to blow up the tunnel connecting Detroit with Canada during the world war, was arrested at the prison gate yesterday upon his release and will be held for deportation under instructions of immigration authorities.

Somebody once said that
"a handkerchief is simply a
handkerchief and you can't
make anything else out of it."

Possibly so—to the mind
that sees it that way.

But the French have a way
of making handkerchiefs seem
otherwise—to those who be-
lieve in finding a better way.

Just at present gay colors
seem to have quite a vogue—
pink, blue, navy, rose, laven-
der, green and tan. And—

Stripes, checks, dots, fig-
ures, flowers and other effects.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL DEFENDS RED RAIDS

A. Mitchell Palmer, Before a Senate Committee Answers Charges That Activities of His Office Were Irregular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, who has been under fire from various quarters for alleged irregularities and illegal conduct by officials of his department in the so-called "Red" raids, appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday and vigorously defended the activities of the Department of Justice. The Attorney-General based the general plea that the raids were warranted in the interest of general safety, and brushed aside the allegations of illegal conduct. He presented to the committee a lengthy statement in which he outlined and emphasized the danger of a revolutionary outbreak by the "Reds."

Prompt Action Required

"Certainly, gentlemen, you cannot with any seriousness contend that the government must stand idly by and wait for the actual throwing of the bomb or the actual use of arms in military operations before it can protect itself against such onslaughts, and yet that is what practically all of the witnesses who have appeared before this committee have in essence contended."

"I do not maintain that some mistakes were not made and that some delays were not experienced which under ordinary circumstances would not have been excusable, but in a great movement for the overthrow of the Government of the United States, sponsored and adhered to by thousands of alien agitators, directed and engineered by the guiding hand of Lenin and Trotsky, I believe that it was the duty of the Department of Justice, the branch of the government to whom the American people look for the protection of its institutions and government, to move with dispatch in these matters."

"I believe," Mr. Palmer continued, "that the Department of Justice took every precaution to guard the rights of the persons taken into custody. The charges of brutality, forgery of names, and theft of money, have frequently been made, but I challenge a single substantiation of any of these deliberate and malicious falsehoods."

Steel Strike Report Criticized

The Attorney-General severely criticized the report of the Interchurch World Movement which investigated the steel strike of 1919.

"It is but another example," said the Attorney-General, "of the diligent efforts exercised by certain individuals to belittle the Department of Justice. When one charge fails, we find another produced, and the charges made in the report of the steel strike are but typical of the indefiniteness of the general charges made against the administration of the Department of Justice."

Mr. Palmer charged that the Communist Party is now advocating the same tactics against the government which it advocated before the raids of January 2, 1920.

Communist Party Tactics

"I have at hand," he said, "a circular which has just been issued by the Communist Party of America entitled 'Rules for Underground Work.' One of the rules it lays down for its members is as follows:

"To be caught with plainly written names and addresses of comrades and party workers and places is very nearly the same as betraying them to the government. At least in effect it is the same. Such names and addresses should never, not for a moment, be plainly written out. They should not be written out in full at all. Carry in your memory as much as you can, and let your notes be mere memory aids. Whatever you must write down, write it in good code."

Mr. Palmer told the committee that the Communist Party is making progress in the United States, and that it and the United Communist Party are now engaged in circulating pamphlets throughout the country urging that strikes be turned into armed insurrections and civil war against the "capitalist government."

Charles Hecht of New York, Mr. Palmer revealed, has been designated the representative of the Soviet Government in the United States. He read from a letter written by Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, prior to his departure from the United States, in which he authorized Mr. Hecht to act on his behalf in all matters for the "Federation of Soviet Republics."

WHITE HOUSE PLANS ON INAUGURATION DAY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Warren G. Harding, President-elect, in a letter received yesterday by President Wilson, requests that a luncheon be prepared at the White House on March 4 for him and his immediate family. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson will not be present, as they plan to go direct

from the Capitol after the inauguration to their new home on 8 Street.

Mr. Harding's letter was in reply to one from the President asking if he desired a luncheon prepared.

Whether the President will ride to the Capitol with the President-elect remains to be determined. Mr. Wilson will go to the Capitol on the morning of March 4 to sign bills passed in the closing hours of this session of Congress, but if he is present at the inauguration he will remain in his automobile during the ceremonies.

PUBLIC IS AGAINST PRIVATE PROJECT

Strong Opposition to Proposed Utilization of National Parks by Water-Power and Land Irrigation Interests Is Asserted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
URBANA, Illinois—"The wonderful scenic beauties of the American national parks must be preserved. They belong to the people, and every citizen of the United States has a share. It is a sort of mutual benefit company, and any attempt on the part of individuals or private companies to 'freeze out' the public must be checked."

Thus declares Prof. H. B. Ward, head of the department of zoology of the University of Illinois and one of the leading organizers in the fight against the commercialization of national parks.

"I have received expressions from over half the states," said Professor Ward, "and I find the sentiment to be strongly against the utilization of our national parks by private irrigation and water-power interests. If bills now pending in Congress were passed, turning over thousands of acres of land to private concerns, the natural beauties of our parks would be destroyed. Congress must not give away valuable land that rightfully belongs to the public."

Two Projects

"Just now certain irrigation interests in Montana and Idaho are after the privilege of our largest and most beautiful reserve, Yellowstone National Park. Two plans are being pushed: (a) to give over one part of it for water storage purposes; and (b) to allow Yellowstone Lake to be dammed that it may serve as a reservoir for another project. Either plan would be profitable to the few, but detrimental to the interests of the majority of the people of the United States."

"A bill has already passed the Senate granting a cession of 8000 acres in the southwest corner of Yellowstone, one of the most beautiful, but least known, of the entire reserve. This portion contains over 40 falls from 60 to 100 feet in height, rich natural scenery, and is surrounded by a crest of magnificent beauty. At present there are no roads leading into it, but the possibilities for automobile roads and trails are practically unlimited. During discussion on the bill this territory was described as a 'swampy waste land, unfit for use of any kind.' A recent investigation by William C. Gregg revealed the fact, however, that this area is one of the most beautiful in the park."

Bill Urged by Senator

"The damming of Yellowstone Lake would destroy its beauty, its wonderfully colored terraces, its paint pots, and the vast pasture land that surrounds it. On the other hand, it would serve relatively few in Montana or Wyoming. Local newspaper clippings from the lower Yellowstone region in Montana report public speeches by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, promising to push a bill this winter for authority to dam Yellowstone Lake. In one of these he declares that he will get this legislation through for them if he does nothing else at the session."

"That is the very thing that Congress must stop. We cannot allow private enterprise literally to 'steal' that which justly belongs to the people. The national parks are great museums. Cities spend millions of dollars to collect fine specimens of nature and place them on exhibit, while the parks contain all these things free and in their natural state. The national parks must be reserved for the people and must not be commercialized."

COUNTER PUBLICITY PLANNED BY UNIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—A trade union open shop committee has been formed to launch a counter propaganda against the alleged efforts of the steel interests and other large corporations to destroy labor unions. John Coughlin, of Machinists Union 401, is chairman of this committee, which plans to act in behalf of the Central Labor Council in combating legislation at Albany designed to deprive the workers of the protection of the labor laws and to turn the compensation department into the hands of casualty companies.

REPUBLICAN WOMEN PRAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Gov. Nathan L. Miller in a message to the Women's National Republican Club praises the wisdom shown by Republican women in avoiding "the sentimentalism of nonpartisanism" and aligning themselves openly with one of the two great political organizations.

NEED OF SELECTION IN IMMIGRATION

Newcomers Must Be Chosen With View to Economic Needs and Possibility of Assimilation, Declares New York Banker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—A national immigration policy, predicated on the country's economic development and requirements, on adequate means for distribution of immigrants, and on the country's power and the newcomers' ability for true assimilation, must be not only formulated but enforced in the United States, according to Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company.

"Such a policy," says Mr. Sisson, "would automatically and intelligently regulate the flow of immigration. Unless immigrant labor is obtainable in proper quantity and quality, some American industries may have to set up factories in countries where labor is available. A sound solution cannot be reached, if we permit exigencies and fears of the present to exclude adequate contemplation of its tremendous potentialities for political and economic weal or woe to this country. We need 2,000,000 homes in the United States, while the proposed plans for state and federal highway construction call for expenditure of \$1,000,000,000. Our railroads urgently demand new construction and extension, as well as repairs. Despite the temporary lull in industry and the consequent more or less widespread unemployment, there is a vast amount of work to be done and it cannot long be deferred."

Method Expounded

"Any constructive legislation must deal not so much with restriction as with selection, and any proper selective method will require the services of officials abroad, which in turn will necessitate arrangements with other countries to permit such officials to conduct such investigations. The predicted immigrant inundation will be nothing more than a 'mythical flood.'"

"While it is true that economic conditions in Europe are such as to inspire large numbers to emigrate, western Europe is steadily rehabilitating itself, as is proved by the gradual but pronounced decrease in its unfavorable balance of trade. Europe, as a whole, sorely needs its manpower and will continue to need it during reconstruction."

"There can be no doubt about the advisability of negotiating immigration and labor treaties with foreign governments in place of the present inefficient and inadequate methods of control through consular service and passports, so as to insure the admission of only those immigrants desired and selected according to standards. It would be possible to arrive at definite understandings with each country on the quantity and quality of immigrants wanted here, to provide proper machinery for regulation of arrivals, and to insure some cooperation on the part of other countries in seeking the right kind of immigrants. If the provisions were made in such treaties, the problem of assimilation would be greatly simplified."

Cooperation by Business Urged

"Legislation alone can never affect the desired assimilation, although it may help by providing the means to control immigration by selection at its source. The solution of the assimilation problem lies largely in economic cooperation with immigrants of our various business interests. The economic value of the immigrant in America to his home country is the prime reason for his country's seeking to control his migration. Racial chambers of commerce in America encourage trade relations between the immigrant and his native country, by the sending of his savings to home country banks and friends or relatives, and by providing in this country an extension of the home market."

"As one of the many movements that should be started to aid in assimilation, I single out that which appertains to my own special field—the closer cooperation of our banking interests with the immigrant. There should be adequate legislation to supervise immigrant banks doing an interstate business, to safeguard immigrant deposits and eliminate competition from irresponsible sources. The national and state banks should establish foreign departments, in charge of trusted persons speaking the important foreign languages of the community and with facilities to meet the personal needs of immigrants during their process of adjustment."

Registration of Farm Land

"There should be adequate registration of farm land offered for sale, and cooperative arrangements with industries that would help to introduce the immigrant, who is usually shy of American banking institutions. This could involve the paying of bonuses through banks, the developing of credit for housing, and similar realty investments. There should be cooperation between our banks and the 40 or more large foreign trade organizations doing business in this country and having considerable commercial contact with immigrant races. These should be established in the Treasury

Singularly Fine Single House

In exclusive residential section of Cambridge. Restricted neighborhood, beautiful surroundings, 2000 sq. ft., 12 rooms, hardwood floors and modern improvements. Early possession can be had. For full particulars call Mr. E. J. Ryan, 831 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, or phone Cambridge 5225.

Department a bureau of export savings to have general supervision over the transmission of money abroad in sums of \$100 or less. And there should be stringent laws to prevent profiteering through foreign exchange and the sale of worthless European currencies.

"I leave to the consideration of our merchants the problem and possible profits to them of inducing our immigrants to purchase American products instead of those of their native land, and thereby establish one more economic tie between the immigrant and this country to facilitate his proper assimilation."

PORTO RICO MAKES APPEAL TO CONGRESS

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—Claims of Porto Rico for a better form of government were included in dispatches sent yesterday by both houses of the Porto Rican Legislature to Horace M. Townner (R.), of Iowa, chairman of the Insular Affairs Committee of the United States House of Representatives, and Albert B. Fall (R.), of New Mexico, chairman of the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands, Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

The messages requested Congressmen Townner and Senator Fall to express to their respective houses of Congress the "sentiment of adherence and respect of the representatives of the people of Porto Rico for the representatives of the national sovereignty, looking for that justice worthy of both in the granting of our immediate aspirations in the extension and development of our present system of government under democratic principles."

View of Senator Fall

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—All questions regarding a change in the form of government for Porto Rico will be left for the next Congress, Senator Albert B. Fall, chairman of the committee on the Pacific Islands, Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, declared yesterday after receiving copies of resolutions of the Porto Rican Legislature asking for the development of the present Porto Rican Government system "under democratic principles." "We will not give them their independence, if that is what the resolution means," said Senator Fall.

GOOD ROADS RIDER LOST IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Efforts to attach as a rider to the post-office bill an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for road construction failed yesterday in the Senate. A motion to insert the appropriation was lost on a vote of 41 to 33, or nine less than the required two-thirds majority.

Rejection of the good roads rider was regarded as foreshadowing defeat for the roads appropriation at this session. The House bill carrying the appropriation is before the Senate Post Office Committee, and the chairman, C. E. Townsend (R.), Senator from Michigan, does not plan its consideration at this session.

Sensor Townsend led the fight on the rider, declaring that roads appropriations favored of "pork barrel" requests. Advocates contended that an additional \$100,000,000 was needed because allotments from federal funds to several states were exhausted.

SOCIALIST'S STATUS QUESTIONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The Assembly Judiciary Committee began an investigation here yesterday into the qualifications of Henry Jager, Socialist, to represent a New York City district in the state Legislature. Though duly elected and not expelled as Socialists have been before him, Mr. Jager's qualifications of residence and alleged inflammatory utterances by him are the basis of the inquiry.

SPORT BILL IS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Opposition was voiced by the Lord's Day League of New England at the legislative hearing on a bill which would permit amateur baseball teams playing on Sunday to take voluntary contributions toward expenses, on the ground that the measure represents an entering wedge for the permission of professional baseball on Sunday.

COURTS HAVE PART IN AMERICANIZATION

Importance of Judicial System as Citizenship Influence Results in Agitation for Improvement of the Lower State Courts

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That the judicial system of the United States is an important factor in Americanization and in the development of a satisfied citizenship is generally recognized by those in public work, especially persons in active contact with the many problems contingent upon immigration and immigrants. As a consequence there has been a steadily growing sentiment among members of the bar, the judiciary and laymen, that greater care and consideration be given to the personnel, the standing and the administration of justice in the lower courts. Here, it is pointed out, the masses of cases are considered, and it is with the lower courts that the majority of immigrants come in contact on many cases through infractions of laws of which they are ignorant.

"There is a constantly growing emphasis," says the report of the special judiciary commission appointed by the Massachusetts General Court, "on the importance of developing and improving the standing, the powers, and the procedure in the district courts and the recognition of their importance by the bar, by the public, and by the appointing power. The reason for this increasing emphasis is the fact that these courts deal directly with more people in the community than any other courts and, consequently, the ideas in regard to the system of administering justice in the minds of very many of our citizens and of the immigrant population in the community depend on the picture presented by them of the administration of justice through their practical experience and observation in the only courts within their knowledge."

Review Is Made

Reviewing criticism that has been made of the existing district court system, the commission expresses the opinion that the suggestion of a plan of county circuit courts is not at present advisable. It is also felt that a radical reorganization of the courts, with a coincident disturbing of the places of sitting, would not be wise in that many of the courts have been established to fill some local demand and have become administratively permanent. For this reason the commission feels that more can be gained through improving the courts that are now functioning.

The commission agrees that an exhaustive investigation of the judicial system might result in showing that some courts could be as well abolished on the grounds of both economy and necessity. This, however, the commission urges, should be left until the judicial council, the establishment of which is urged in the report, can collect statistics regarding the courts. In view of the recent creation of a small claims court it is suggested that some of the cases will be taken from the jurisdiction of the district courts.

Districts Suggested

"Another suggestion has been," the report continues, "that the State should be divided into three districts, leaving the existing courts as they are, but providing a chief justice for each district with the power of assignment, etc., and to create a judicial committee of the district courts, which should consist of the chief justices of the three districts and chief justice of the Municipal Court of the city of Boston, for the purpose of consulting from time to time and investigating the working of the courts in the various districts and making recommendations in regard to them."

"A third suggestion is that, instead of having a division into districts with chief justices, a committee of judges of the present courts should be created, the judges serving upon this committee to be selected from time to time by the chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court; that this committee should have the power and duty of studying the work, the procedure, practice, methods of keeping records, etc., of the various district courts and of making suggestions to the judges of such courts, or formu-

lating rules for the consideration of the judges as a whole, with a view to improving, or making more uniform, the practice and methods of administration throughout the Commonwealth."

"The commission believes that there should be some body charged with the duty and given the power to investigate and to make recommendations. Of various suggestions of this kind, explained above, the commission feels that the plan for a committee of judges, a plan which has the approval of a vote of the Association of Justices of the District Courts, is the one most likely to work in practice and we recommend it and annex hereto a draft for legislation to that end as a section in the act submitted relative to the district courts."

PANAMAN SECRETARY OF FINANCE RESIGNS

PANAMA, Republic of Panama—Gen. Santiago de la Guardia, Panamanian Secretary of Finance, has resigned, and Dr. Eusebio A. Morales, former Minister to the United States, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. This change in the Cabinet was coincident with a deadlock between the Panamanian Government and its United States financial adviser, Addison T. Ruau, and his assistant, Maj. George Morell, over the question of a salary increase, which is expected to result in Mr. Ruau's departure upon the expiration of his contract, on February 28.

Since General de la Guardia has been in office the Treasury has accumulated a surplus of more than \$2,500,000. The government is planning to employ this sum on extensive road-building projects which will open districts hitherto isolated.

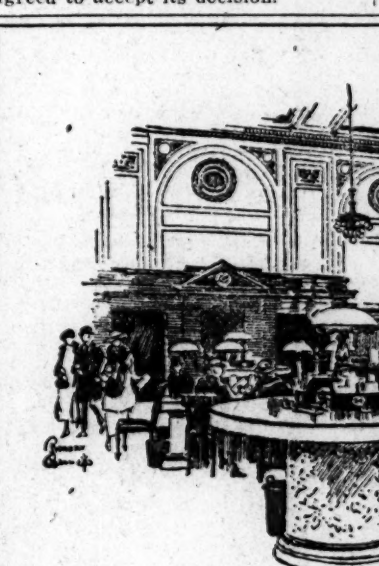
COMMITTEES CUT NEW YORK BUDGET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Following the recommendation made by Gov. Nathan Miller that the amount of the annual budget for 1921-22 be cut and all unnecessary items eliminated, the finance committees of the Legislature announced yesterday that they had reduced the amount requested from \$205,000,000 to \$130,000,000. This is \$25,000,000 less than the appropriation for the State's expenses in 1920. Two innovations made were the transferring of all legal work to the department of the Attorney-General and all engineering work to the department of the State Engineer.

WAGE REDUCTION FINDING

CONCORD, New Hampshire—A wage reduction of 20 per cent is necessary for the successful operation of the P. M. Hest Shoe Company of Manchester, the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration has ruled. Called upon to decide a controversy between the company and the Boot and Shoe Workers Union over a proposal to cut wages 20 per cent, the board found that readjustment of labor costs was essential to profitable operation, and announced that the proposed reduction would be a benefit to all concerned. Its decision, however, said that the cut should not be made at one time, 10 per cent to be taken from present rates on March 1, and an additional 10 per cent reduction made on May 1. The board said that both sides had agreed to accept its decision.



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LATEST MOVEMENT OF JAIMIST LEADER

Spanish Pretender Proposes to Intensify His Organization and to Form a "Strong Nucleus" to Safeguard Order

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The Jaimists, or Carlists as they are sometimes not properly called, are in a curious situation in Spain at the present time, and whatever may have been their prospects in the past it is agreed that they are down to almost vanishing point now. Most important centers have their Jaimist societies still; they hold occasional meetings and they make declarations, but make them very quietly. They have very little influence and their discussions and determinations are for the most part merely academic. It is a further interesting fact that all the members of these Jaimist societies are not followers of their nominal chief, Don Jaime.

This curious situation is due to the circumstance that about two years ago there was a serious split between Don Jaime and those most closely attached to him and the chief persons representing him in Madrid and other parts of Spain, and particularly Vazquez de Mella, who for long past had been his most stalwart supporter. The latter acted as editor of the "Correo Español," the daily newspaper of Madrid, that is devoted to the Jaimist cause, and which during the war was violently pro-German. Vazquez de Mella, writing a long stream of red-hot articles full of the bitterest declarations against the Allies, while the news parts of the paper abounded with the most remarkable stories of German victories by sea and land that never did take place.

Don Jaime Changes Front

During the war Don Jaime made no protest against these proceedings, but, the war over and the Allies victorious, he proceeded to denounce Vazquez de Mella very vigorously, installed some one else as chief in the offices of the "Correo Español," and reconstituted his organization in Madrid largely on pro-Allied lines. Vazquez de Mella and the partisans thereof made strong protest, there were declarations and manifestoes, and appeals to the Jaimist societies in the capital and the provinces, while questions as to the proprietorship of the newspaper had to be dealt with by the lawyers.

However, in spite of what was said about the opportunism of Don Jaime and a feeling that Vazquez de Mella was being very unfairly dealt with, Don Jaime remained at the nominal head of things, while Vazquez de Mella retired with the intimation that for the future he was Jaimist in the ideal but there was no Don Jaime for him so far as monarchical plans were concerned. Votes on the question of adherence had to be taken in the provincial organizations and in most places there were more or less serious schisms. However, Jaimism being, as stated, a matter of academics, these differences were interesting rather than important.

Three in Cortes

The Jaimists hardly made a sign of life at the recent elections, and apparently only three of them have found their way into the Cortes, and that not so much Jaimists as something else, having to rely on the support of other sections. Vazquez de Mella made election statements in which there was no reference to his late chief, only the varying prospects of Mr. Dato being considered.

Now comes the news from San Sebastian that Don Jaime has recently been seen there. His main headquarters are in Paris, and naturally he spends much time at Biarritz, which is within sight of Spain and not more than an hour or two's journey from San Sebastian. Moreover, there is the best reason to believe that this is not the first time that Don Jaime has strolled about and visited people at the famous and beautiful Spanish seaside resort. It is unlikely, unless active machinations were feared or such departures from the correct conduct of a pretender attracted too much public notice and comment, that the Spanish Government would interfere. It is even said that Don Jaime has been to Madrid, and he might come here often but for the fact that his visits, if they were publicly known, would naturally create a small sensation and then certainly the government would consider that they must not be repeated. But for the present the government can afford to be tolerant to Don Jaime.

Jaimists and Bolshevism

On the recent occasion when he is understood to have appeared in San Sebastian, a gathering of his supporters from Madrid and elsewhere was held there. "The King," as according to usage in such matters the Jaimists always call their leader, was not present at the business proceedings on the afternoon of that day, but Mr. Saez, one of his chief men, read a speech by him that he had sent along for the purpose. Mr. Najera, another important Jaimist, expressed the view that the Jaimists and other elements of order should join themselves together in a common front to Bolshevism. The manager of the "Correo Español" read a statement according to which it was determined to establish a company for the purpose of publishing Jaimist newspapers.

In the communication made by Don Jaime himself it was stated that he proposed to intensify the organization of his followers, since, having regard to the crisis through which Spain was passing, influenced as she was by world problems, he considered that it was highly desirable that there should be a "strong nucleus for the purpose of safeguarding order."

In front of all questions of dynasties there came the supreme consideration that he was a Spaniard. He was in favor of an immediate, rapid, and strong approach to the subject of the South American peoples, having observed in the course of his travels in Colombia and Peru that those peoples themselves were desirous of it.

Guiding Emigration

Within a few months it was his intention to return to those countries, having been asked to do so by the presidents thereof. He was in favor of guiding Spanish emigration toward South America. Contrary to popular report he had had no interview with King Alfonso, but all the same his relations with him were of the most cordial character. Don Alfonso knew that he, Don Jaime, was a Spaniard above all else and that his chief desire was that order might be preserved in Spain. As to his matrimonial intentions, which were a subject of discussion, he wished to state that plans he had had in this respect had been several times overthrown through difficulties of a political character.

He had no intention of renouncing his rights to the throne of Spain although the day might come some time when he would be disposed to retire into private life. As to relations between Spain and France, he considered that a mutual cordiality ought always to exist. In the matter of the problem of Morocco, Spain ought to work in agreement with France who, he thought, would be content with very little. Tangier ought, in his opinion, to be Spanish. As to social problems he thought that capital should belong to those who worked and produced, land being given over to those who cultivated it, with facilities for payment. And at the finish he himself said that once last summer he spent some hours in San Sebastian.

REPORT OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The International Women's Suffrage Alliance has just issued a report of the conference held at Geneva during June, 1920. The conference met for the first time since 1918. During the years when such reunions were not possible, much happened of great importance to the woman's movement, and the conveners observe with pardonable pride: "While at previous meetings progress was measured by one or even two victories, at this congress 20 fall to be recorded." Nine women members of Parliament were present and spoke, it being announced that women were now eligible for election to nearly all the parliaments in the countries where they had recently been enfranchised.

The reports made by the delegates from the various countries are of special interest, particularly some from the East. "Our organization has branches in Jerusalem, Haifa, Jaffa and Tiberias," say the women who represent Palestine. "There are also," they continue, "women on the City Council of Haifa."

Iceland appears to have a curious franchise: after the loss of an amendment giving all women of 25 equal rights with men, it was resolved that the age limit for men voters and women be 40, this limit to be lowered annually during 15 years until all men and women over 25 are enfranchised. This plan at all events has the merit of equality between the sexes. Even the Crimea sent a delegate, who said: "I am glad and proud to be the first Moslem woman to announce that full equality of civic and political rights has been already granted to women in a Muhammadan country."

GERMAN TACTICS IN UPPER SILESIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland.—According to news received here from Upper Silesia, the German authorities have ordered the withdrawal of 700 best locomotives out of the total number of 1150 available in the whole district. The purpose of this order is considered obvious in view of the approaching plebiscite; it aims at the disorganization and dislocation of the communication before and during the plebiscite.

Another fact which is causing general indignation among the Polish population is the prolonged detention of political offenders who are kept in prisons without instructions on the part of the authorities as to what is to be done with them. The Polish representatives have appealed to the Inter-Allied Commission asking for their intervention.

SOCIAL WELFARE STUDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—The Minister of Education recently approved of the grant of a traveling scholarship of £150 for one year. The conditions under which the grant is given provide that the recipient is to visit England, Scotland, Canada, and the United States, with a view to acquainting himself with methods of investigation, field work, and organization in social welfare, particularly child welfare; to take a regular course including practical work, in Canada, or the United States, of six or nine months' duration; and to write a report with a view to conditions in South Africa.

RUST-FREE STEEL IN NORWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—A Norwegian electro-chemical company, with works at Tyse, has for some time been experimenting with a special steel alloy, ferrochrome, produced electrically. It is claimed for this steel that it does not rust and that most acids do not affect it. If this holds good, the new steel is likely to prove of some importance, the more so as it is claimed for it that it can be produced at the same price as ordinary steel. The company intends to extend its works and to erect its own steel plant.

WIRELESS SERVICE MAKES BIG ADVANCE

World Benefiting by Wonderful Developments and Better News Service Means Better Understanding Between the Nations

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The news that Marconigrams were recently exchanged between King George and the President of the French Republic on the occasion of the opening of the first public wireless telegraph service between England and France, has aroused considerable interest. It is a reversion of policy in French commercial wireless services hitherto conducted by the French Government, through various high-power stations in their possession. By this policy the French Government has handed over to a commercial company (Compagnie Générale de Télégraphie sans fil) the business of combining all commercial wireless communications between France and other countries. This company will use for long distance purposes, until such time as their own high-powered station is completed, the Lyons and Bordeaux stations, the latter being the largest in the world, and of American construction.

The foundation stone of the new station at Sainte Adresse was laid recently, and the station will take two years to construct. It will be double the power of Bordeaux, when this station is completed, and Bordeaux and Lyons will be handed back to the French Government for official purposes only.

High Speed Transmission

The first new development following this decision that French commercial wireless should be handled by a private company, was the establishment recently of wireless communications between France and England. This service is conducted at both the French and English ends by private companies under license from their respective governments. The English end is in the hands of the Marconi company. Messages handed in Paris at 79 Boulevard Haussmann are transmitted by land wire at high speed to a wireless station at Levallois, then they are automatically relayed by wireless to a receiving station at Witham in Essex, and here again automatically relayed on to a land wire in the heart of London, so that the operator pressing the key, or starting the high speed apparatus in the Paris office actually brings about the recording of the message on a tape in the London office. There is no human agency employed en route.

In the case of the message from England to France, a similar series of relays, partly wire and partly wireless, are employed. The wireless transmitting station in this case being at Chelmsford in Essex, and the wireless receiving station actually is the Boulevard Haussmann. By means of high-speed transmission, speed and secrecy are secured. The wireless signals follow one another with such rapidity that they are not intelligible.

To secure a high degree of accuracy messages en route from Paris to London are checked at the Witham receiving station by means of a duplicate apparatus. The Witham station was the station employed in England by the Marconi company in conjunction with the special press wireless station which was erected and operated by the company at Geneva during the first session of the League of Nations Assembly, and which played so prominent a part in getting press reports of the League sittings to America and other parts of the world. A Network of Stations

The company is looking forward to a time when there will be throughout the world a network of wireless stations devoted primarily, if not exclusively to the rapid transmission of news.

At the present time the services are conducted on the current cable rate, but it is hoped to show a great advance in the speed of transmission. It is anticipated that with this wireless means of disseminating news, there will be a much better understanding created between nations, and this new means will afford a cheaper service for press purposes than at present exists, a peculiar advantage of wireless whereby a message can be transmitted simultaneously to several countries rendering possible this cheapening of the transmission of news.

Not only is the world benefiting by the wonderful developments of wireless telegraphy, but much is expected from wireless telephony, and Mr. Marconi, who pursues his experiments increasingly, has every confidence that great possibilities are in store in the not far distant future. In fact, not long ago he had the satisfaction of speaking without difficulty from his yacht at Naples in Italy to Chelmsford in England; moreover, conversation between Paris and London by wireless telephone is confidently expected to take place at an early date.

Difficulties Not Insurmountable

Europe and the United States have already spoken through the medium of this wonderful and unseen link, and although perhaps this must be regarded in an experimental stage, it is considered by Mr. Marconi likely to be developed, and it may be well within a reasonable time when sustained conversation across the Atlantic may take place. Mr. Marconi has declared recently that despite difficulties to be overcome in widening the scope of wireless, he does not by any means consider these difficulties insurmountable. Before wireless telephony can be considered a commercial proposition a means must be found to reduce the capital cost of the requisite stations and equipment, and this must be done

without sacrificing efficiency. Headway has already been made here, and Mr. Marconi has stated that the masts and towers, which at first had to be very high, can now be reduced, and already, given an 80-foot mast and a small power apparatus, he has succeeded in speaking to places up to 1000 miles distant.

For short distances wireless telephony is not considered so serviceable as for long spans, the reason being that in the former case numbers of messages might interfere with one another. It is with experiments likely to help navigation at sea that Mr. Marconi is perhaps more concerned at this stage of his work, and he is actively employed in this direction. To overcome collisions at sea, and to make navigation less arduous in foggy weather, is his object at present, and in the same way everything is being done to enable airmen and the like to find their true position in the absence of sunlight. Every advance made in wireless communications is helping humanity, and Mr. Marconi is devoting himself to this great end.

BRITISH MEDICAL SCHEME CRITICIZED

Compulsory Medical Treatment Opposed as Doctors Said to Be Unable in 90 Per Cent of Cases to Diagnose Complaints

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The recent instructions issued by the Ministry of Health which puts it in the power of a medical officer to send any minor official to examine the case-records kept by a "panel doctor" has been the subject of much severe criticism in the London press. Heretofore, statements made to a doctor or lawyer have been looked upon as secret, but this new regulation on the part of the national health insurance department of the Ministry of Health has abolished all secrecy, and although this only applies to "panel" patients at present, the question arises, is it likely to stop there?

A leading article in the Times states that this regulation has created "a situation fraught with grave peril to individual liberty. Of all forms of tyranny a medical inquisition is the worst, since it leads inevitably to attempts to force upon sick men and women routine methods which may be extremely distasteful to them. The personal factor drops out of sight. Yet these vaunted methods are often but a fashion of the hour, and will, perhaps, be abandoned within a year or two."

Compulsory Doctoring

It is interesting in this connection to read that Sir James Mackenzie has quite recently openly stated that in upwards of 90 per cent of all cases coming for medical examination and advice—exclusive of trivial complaints and minor injuries—the medical man is unable to "state the nature of the patient's illness with any degree of accuracy." The rejection of the new Ministry of Health Bill recently by the House of Lords has at least postponed some very far-reaching measures which the government has had in view. Commenting upon such measures the medical correspondent of The Times makes the following statement:

"A new bill of vast proportions to provide medical treatment to every woman and child, in the land appears to be already in existence. It is to be a measure on the grandest scale, and every department of medicine will be included. . . . While doctors have been discussing the advantages and disadvantages of a state medical service, it looks as if Dr. Addison, and his henchman, Sir George Newman, had established it."

Information From Census

"The so-called independent general practitioner who is on the panel now, already belongs to a 'region' over which a regional medical officer presides, and to a division, over which a divisional officer presides. These officers, it is true, are as yet only 'advisers' or 'referees.' But their powers are considerable. . . . Dr. Addison is understood to have under consideration a measure to extend public treatment to the whole community, and not only to the insured."

When the statements made by a man or Sir James Mackenzie's standing are taken into consideration, and the further possibility of the forthcoming census being used as a means of obtaining information in regard to health matters, which might be used as a basis for compulsory medical treatment, it will be seen that a grave danger is threatening the liberty of the British citizen.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT DECREES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Russia.—A Soviet Government decree has been published here in which it is stated that all work on local councils or in the state factories shall have the right of free use of the Russian wireless system, which is controlled by the Soviet Government. This is apparently a further stage in the experiment of Nicholas Lenin in the abolition of money. A further decree of the Soviet Government announces that strong measures will be taken to remedy the strike situation in Russia. The decree warns all strikers that unless they return to work immediately they will be imprisoned for terms varying from one to five years and their families will be deprived of food cards.

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GERMANS CARRYING OUT REPARATIONS

Government Issues Memorandum to Disprove Contention That Germany Is Evading Reparation Clauses of Peace Treaty

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—Irritated by constant suggestions in the French press to the effect that the German Government is endeavoring to evade fulfillment of the reparation clauses of the Peace Treaty the Foreign Office here has just issued a long memorandum on the subject in which it seeks to show—and it must be confessed with emphatic success—that quite the contrary is the case.

The German Government claims to have handed over to the Allies, reckoned in terms of gold marks, the following: Railway rolling stock to the value of 245,639,420 gold marks. Agricultural machinery to the value of 23,939,366 gold marks. Merchant shipping to the value of 7,310,302,334 gold marks. Machinery for industrial reconstruction purposes to the value of 966,330 gold marks. Live stock to the value of 237,367,791 gold marks. Coal and coke to the value of 655,967,300 gold marks. Dyes and pharmaceutical products to the value of 225,525,000 gold marks.

The government, according to the terms of the memorandum mentioned, values at 8,130,291,267 gold marks German state property, overseas cables, railway bridges and the coal mines of the Sarre basin which it has been compelled to hand over to the Allies since the armistice of which had previously been seized by them. The cost of the upkeep of the allied armies of occupation on the Rhine and the various interallied commissions to Germany so far is estimated at 600,000,000 gold marks. The total sum which the observance of its Peace Treaty financial and economic obligations has occasioned Germany is placed at the enormous sum of 2,740,211,746 gold marks.

An Impressive List

The value of the railway material handed over is estimated at 1,254,250,000 gold marks, the individual items being detailed as follows: 493 locomotives valued at 330,700,000 gold marks, 8892 passenger cars valued at 171,700,000 gold marks, 3306 baggage cars valued at 27,400,000 gold marks, 135,840 goods wagons valued at 431,600,000 gold marks.

An impressive list of articles of machinery which have been handed over to the Allies includes the following: 2843 drill machines, 4516 plows, 8619 harrows, 5305 cultivators, 9000 shovels and 1870 potato crushers. The memorandum mentions that in the matter of the surrender of live stock Germany has practically carried out her obligations. The following, valued at 237,367,791 gold marks, are stated to have been sent to France and Belgium: 40,700 horses, 154,000 cows, 126,200 sheep, 20,000 goats and 35,000 pigs. Dyes and pharmaceutical products to the value of 225,525,000 gold marks have been sent to allied lands, fixed for the end of October next.

It being emphasized that Germany began to carry out its obligations in this matter long before the Peace Treaty was ratified.

Allied Armies Costly

The upkeep of the allied armies is shown to constitute the most costly of all Germany's obligations, namely 4,500,000,000 paper marks. The bill for the maintenance of the various interallied commissions which Germany has so far had to meet is put at 400,000,000 paper marks the details being specified as follows: Supervision of Docks Commissions, 1404 marks; Upper Silesian Commission, 315,348 marks; Disarmament Commission, 141,424,553 marks; Reparations Commission 150,380,357 marks; Regulation of Frontiers Commission 7,473,923 marks; the Danube Commission 1,375,000 marks; Rhine Central Commission 86,064 marks; the Coal Commission 5,977,075 marks.

The value of the overseas cables which the Allies seized is estimated at 5,974,451 gold marks. As was to be anticipated the memorandum above summarized has been given great prominence in the German press which proclaims it a convincing answer to allied complaints that Germany has so far done little or nothing in this vital matter of reparation.

LABOR BUREAU IS SITTING AT GENEVA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland.—The sixth session of the administrative council of the International Labor Bureau has been sitting here under the presidency of Arthur Fontaine, the delegate of the French Government. The sitting was mainly occupied with the discussion of the directors' report on the work of the bureau since the last session. The council also considered the question of the powers entrusted to the bureau concerning the conditions of labor in the countries for which mandates had been given under the Peace Treaty. The council put on record the fact that appreciable results had already been obtained for the ratification of the agreements reached at Washington.

It was announced that the general inquiry concerning production would be terminated in the month of May. Mr. Moser of Switzerland, Mr. Lindstott of Sweden and Mr. Abblate of Italy, will comprise the commission of arbitration which will settle the methods to be adopted for the transfer to Alsace-Lorraine of the social and state engagements established by Germany. The Spanish Government delegate declined to accept the inquiry in Spain demanded by the Spanish workers, who complain of violations of the workers' liberty. The council refused the Swiss proposal to eliminate from the order of the day the regulation of agricultural work.

The council appointed a commission including Mr. Fontaine, Mr. Iwasaka, Mr. Jonhauz, and Mr. Hodacz to decide under what rules the choice should be made of the eight most industrial states entitled to be members of the administrative council. The council approved the accounts for 1920 and adopted the budget for 1921 within the limits fixed by the League of Nations. The next session of the council will take place on April 12. The third international labor conference was fixed for the end of October next.

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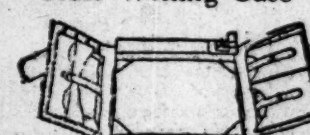
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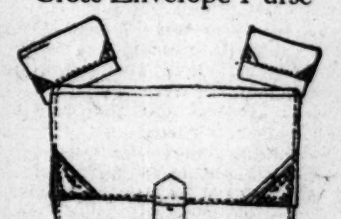
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Dealers Throughout the World

**'FIVE DAYS OF FIUME'
IS UNWISE ATTACK**

D'Annunzio's Green Book Accuses Italian Regulars. Although He Pretended to Be "Faithful Servant of Italy"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Following the example of the governments of great states, the former commander of Fiume has issued to all members of the Italian Legislature an official Green Book, containing his version of the glorious "Five Days of Fiume." This last phrase, like so many of the poet's utterances, is not original; it is an adaptation of the historic "Five Days of Milan," when the Lombard capital rose against the Austrians in March, 1848, a struggle described by the American historian, Mr. Stillman, as "perhaps the most brilliant feat of unorganized courage which the history of Europe can record."

But there is no parallel, except in the number of days, between the fighting in Milan and the conflict at Fiume. At the latter to the "legionaries" of the poet were opposing Italian regulars, their own flesh and blood; in Milan the citizens were rising against the Austrians. Nor can it be pretended that the poet has been well advised in the contents, any more than the title, of his "Documents" of the "Five days of Fiume."

In Dithyrambic Strain

"He writes in a dithyrambic strain, quite out of place in an official publication, and brings accusations against the Italian regular troops quite inconsistent with his pretensions to be a faithful 'servant of Italy.'" No Italian might have been expected to "denigrate" (if one may use the favorite Italian word), his own people before the world. Fortunately, the world, accustomed to Captain d'Annunzio's wholesale attacks upon all and sundry, from President (and Mrs.) Wilson to General Dyer, and from Mr. Nitti to General Caviglia, will not take very seriously the accusations of "barbarous violence, theft and rapine, sackings and atrocities on the civil population" (to quote from the table of contents), brought without proper proof by the leading Italian poet against men who are both his fellow-countrymen and Italy's allies.

No foreigner will believe that the Italian regulars, who behaved so well on the Piave and the Isonzo, in Macedonia and Albania, when pitted against enemies of another race, suddenly became savages when placed in the difficult position of being obliged to make their fellow-Italians of Fiume carry out Italy's solemn pledge to enforce the treaty of Rapallo. Horace remarked that "the poet's words are any license is allowed." But, to judge by the press comments, many Italians think that even this large poetic license has been overstepped by the author of this Fiuman Green Book.

A Challenge, Not a Defense

The preface to the "Documents," which is the poet's handwork, has been characterized as "a challenge, not a defense." It is certainly not calculated to promote tranquillity, which, above all else, the Italian people, wearied by three years of the Adriatic question, sorely needs. Captain d'Annunzio in this publication brings "not peace but a sword." He remarks that "the Fiuman spirit survives the Fiuman undertaking. It is, and remains, the vigilant guardian of that Italian victory, which the Roman Government and the Trieste military command have vainly tried to drown in the Jugo-Slav Adriatic. This surviving spirit, which is none other than the immortal spirit of the race, has not forgotten, has not pardoned, has not disarmed. It awaits its hour." Now, shorn of its rhetorical trappings, this may be interpreted to mean that the poet and his "legionaries" are only hiding their time, either to embark upon another adventure similar to that of Fiume, possibly in Dalmatia, or to head the movement of the so-called "Fascisti," or Anti-Socialist Leaguers, whose conflicts with the Socialists in Italy are now of daily occurrence.

The former of these hypotheses would mean foreign, the latter civil war, and Italy wants neither. The peculiarly Anglo-Saxon virtue of taking a defeat silently is unknown to Captain d'Annunzio, who, as one of his Italian critics has said, would have done better to be showing thereby that "true and best patriotism, which knows how to support the fiery ordeal of resentments and individual interests or vanities." Instead of silence, the poet has chosen to hurl invectives against Mr. Giolitti and General Caviglia, the hero of Vittorio Veneto, and accusations against General Caviglia's soldiers. It was not thus that Garibaldi behaved when he was ordered to retire from the Trentino and wounded by an Italian bullet at Aspromonte. But Garibaldi was one of the simplest and most magnanimous of men, who sank self in his country and abhorred the limelight of the stage, content to allow others to reap the fruits of his disinterested labors. But then Garibaldi was not a poet but a plain man of action.

The "Documents"

The actual "Documents" do not contain any of those compromising revelations, which some expected. They reveal nothing in the least embarrassing to ministers, still less prove the complicity of any of them with Gabriel d'Annunzio. On the other hand, they throw some interesting side-lights upon the real value set by the poet's entourage upon the parliamentary deputation, which went to parley with him before his final catastrophe. It is now obvious that Captain d'Annunzio was under no illusions about the

practical efficacy of this deputation. His foreign secretary remarks in a published letter, addressed to the official representative of the Fiuman Regency in Rome, that he was "profoundly skeptical" on his score. "From Mr. Giolitti and Count Storace," he wrote, "they certainly will obtain nothing," and he cruelly went on to scoff at the "wise and competent air of persons who have been there, which they will not fail to assume."

But the "Documents" contain one very important allusion to a burning political question. Mr. Zoli in the same letter summing up the points which the parliamentarians had agreed to defend in the Chamber upon their return home, mentions as one of them "the necessity of attributing to the Fiuman state the possession of Port Baross and the Delta of the Eneo." This statement is followed by the significant comment: "This is in contradiction with the 'secret agreement' made at Rapallo." Mr. Zoli, therefore, suspected what there is good reason to believe, that, in addition to the published articles of the Treaty of Rapallo, there may have been a secret clause, pledging Italy to give the possession, or possibly the usufruct, of the Delta and Port Baross.

Secret Treaties Not Binding

It has been pointed out to the writer by an official of the League of Nations, that such a clause would have no international value, because secret treaties no longer have a binding force, but all agreements must be registered publicly at the bureau of that body. Possibly there may be truth in the alternative rumor current in diplomatic quarters, that all that was agreed was that the question of the Delta and Port Baross should be referred to the mixed commission for the delimitation of the Fiuman frontier, created by article 5 of the Treaty, and from which, in case of difference, a final appeal lies to the President of the Swiss Confederation. As the Treaty of Rapallo has now been formally ratified and the ratifications exchanged between Count Storace and Mr. Antonievich, the Jugo-Slav Minister in Rome, this commission can be appointed without further delay, and the last fragment of the Fiuman question settled.

Meanwhile, at Fiume, in preparation for the elections at the end of February, the two rival Italian local parties, the Zanelliani and the d'Annunziani, have been assailing one another with peculiar violence, so that Italian military police have been called in to maintain order. For, now that his "legionaries" have been withdrawn, it is clear that many native Fiumans were not favorable to the poet's rule. The third party, the Croats, remains quiet, but is scarcely strong enough to benefit by the mutual quarrels of the other two. There is also a considerable Hungarian and Jewish element in the town. The former will probably vote Italian.

Effect of Publication

The publication of these "Documents" seems likely to have the effect of a boomerang, which recoils upon the thrower. The "Messaggero" remarked that "nothing more pernicious for the good name of the Italian Army has been published since the discussion on the inquiry into the retreat of Caporetto." But the blow will not affect the Italian Army, but rather him who dealt it. What good can possibly be attained by these scurrilous attacks? The shall not alter one jot or one tittle of the Treaty of Rapallo, now solemnly signed, sealed and delivered. They will not even upset the government. At best, they may please a few Extreme Nationalists, though few Italians will care to see their army publicly calumniated by one who has worn its uniform and greatly distinguished himself by his plucky air raids during the war.

**SWEDISH LABOR TO
RESIST LOWER WAGES**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The central organizations of Swedish skilled labor recently held a meeting at Eskilstuna, at which the problem of reduced wages was discussed and a strong resolution passed, embodying their anything but moderate demands. If reduction of wages should prove unavoidable, labor will make it a condition for agreeing to the same, that employers give them the right—through a council or committee elected by the men, to obtain full insight into the economic position of the concerns in question, and all conditions bearing upon the possibilities of selling, also into the technical and financial encumbrances of the respective concerns.

If reduction of pay is decided upon, the same has to apply to all employed by the concern, from the best-paid director to the men, and the reduction has to be made in proportion to the pay of the individual in question. If discharges become necessary, these, too, are to apply to all employed by the concern in question and not exclusively to the men. If the employers will not agree to this resolution, the men will resist any attempt at reduction of wages and be prepared jointly to face the employers with unbreakable resistance. Swedish employers, however, are not easily frightened and the nature of their reply, think many, is a foregone conclusion.

**GOOD PROSPECTS
FOR POLISH TRADE**

Both Imports and Exports Have Grown, but Growth of Exports Is the More Important

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW, Poland.—From the statistics recently published relating to foreign commerce, it would seem that there is every ground for optimism when looking at the prospects of Polish foreign trade. The figures given show that both imports and exports have grown, but the growth of exports has been the more important. From November, 1919, to January, 1920, the exports were only 5 per cent of the imports, but from April to June the proportion increased to 20 per cent. This is quite a good increase, especially when it is taken into consideration that 193,921 tons out of 431,609 tons, the total imports for the second quarter, is coal from Silesia, which may soon be incorporated in Poland, either altogether or in part.

Restriction on Luxuries

The severe restrictions imposed on articles of luxury by the Minister of Trade has of necessity curtailed their import to a great extent, so that the principal imports of Poland, are foodstuffs and articles of necessity. Paper, chemical products, machinery, agricultural implements, cotton goods, glass and so forth are included in the manufactured goods imported.

Out of the total of 431,609 tons of imported goods, approximately three-quarters have come from Germany, but there has been an increase in British goods imported from 6229 tons for the first quarter to 8375 for the second quarter of 1920. The growth of exports to Great Britain has been still more rapid, rising from 1400 tons in the first quarter to 3725 tons in the second. Poland's chief industry, however, the textile trade, has been kept busy working for the army, and after the final conclusion of peace the recovery of this industry (which before the war comprised Poland's chief exports) is expected to be very rapid.

Poland: A Sugar Exporter

Before the war, Poland's exports consisted chiefly of sugar, agricultural products, timber, oil and textile goods. The territories which form the Republic of Poland produced then approximately 300,000 tons of sugar, of which Poland exported 458,000 tons. The former German Empire and Austria-Hungary, both large sugar exporters in pre-war times, have now lost their principal sugar-producing territories, so that, taking her previous exports as a guide, Poland should now rank first or second among the principal sugar-exporting countries of Europe. This year, however, the yield is estimated at only about 200,000 tons.

With regard to agricultural produce, with the revival of Polish agriculture, Poland will be able to exchange potatoes, oats, seeds, and so forth for raw materials and manufactured goods. Timber also has in the past been exported largely, and Galicia was the center of the timber export trade of Poland. Of the 10,746 tons exported from April to June, 1920, 3382 tons were sent to England. Galicia also did an important export trade in oil before the war, while the textile trade was concentrated in Lodz. Polish cotton and woolen manufactures are much in demand in Rumania, Bulgaria and the border states of the former Russian Empire.

A Slow Recovery

Financially, Poland seems to have recovered very slowly from the results of the German occupation and it is thought that the war with the Bolsheviks is mainly responsible for this. To cover the budget deficit, which amounts to about 40,000,000,000, and a further demand of the government for another 17,000,000,000, the government has resorted to the printing press and is pouring new billions into the market every month.

This policy has had a very bad effect on prices, foreign exchanges, and so forth, and since 1919 prices have risen enormously. The average index number stands as high as 10,000 per cent. The fluctuations of prices and exchanges, and the general uncertainty involved, makes the reconstruction of Poland more difficult, but already it may be said that about one-fourth of the industrial capacity of the country has been restored.

**MEXICAN SOCIALIST
PARTY PROJECTED**

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Salvador Aguirre, former Secretary of the Treasury, announced yesterday that he was working on a manifesto to the Mexican people, to be issued shortly, calling for the organization of the Mexican Socialist Party, which would take an active part in politics. He denied that he was rebellious against the present government in his ambitions, or that he had any idea of working for the establishment of a Socialism in Mexico, as some of the newspapers have charged. "We are not against the government, but for it," he said, "and we shall tender all possible aid in solving the national problems."

WOMEN'S PROPERTY ACT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Hitherto married women in Scotland have not enjoyed the same legal rights over their own property as married women in England possess. Women suffragists and other organized bodies in Scotland have long urged that this injustice should be remedied; they have agitated for its removal, and have brought the matter to the notice of Parliament. Until quite recently their efforts had been without success, but at last the matter has been tackled by the government, with the result that the Married Women's Property Bill for Scotland has passed the report stage in the House of Lords and has now been placed upon the statute book.

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New augmentations of the already large assortments are constantly being received, every arrival revealing some novel and charming phase of Fashion's unlimited resourcefulness

Tailleurs Gowns Wraps Coats Hats
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The Sweater Dep't

is now showing an entirely new and interesting selection of Knitted Wool Novelties, among which are

Sports Capes

specially priced at \$23.50

These Capes are made of light-weight wool, in a plaited effect; with a large comfortable collar of brushed wool in self or contrasting color.

(Third Floor)

Spring Tailor-mades

The many new models now displayed in the Ready-to-wear Suits Department embody the most advanced style features and are developed in the fashionable materials, including twill cord, piquette, tricotine, Scotch tweed, homespun, Oxford and Irish dent.

The workmanship is excellent throughout. The prices are arranged to meet all requirements, the following representing especially attractive values:

WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADES

Of Oxford, homespun or tweed, \$38.00
Of navy tricotine 48.00
Of Irish dent 58.00

(Third Floor)

Spring Fashions in**Women's Silk Hosiery**

The new assortments now assembled in the Hosiery Department embrace practically every wanted style and color, including the smart shoe shades that will be in demand during the ensuing months. Especially noteworthy are the following:

WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY

in black, white and colors

With lisle tops and soles, per pair \$2.00
All silk (tax extra) . . . per pair 2.95
All silk, zephyr weight (tax extra)
per pair \$3.25
All silk (tax extra) . . . per pair 3.50

(First Floor)

Imported**Ramie-weave Dress Linens**

(6,000 yards; 45 inches wide)

in white, Copenhagen blue, Belgian blue, pink, rose, gold, lavender and mignonette green

specially low-priced (beginning Monday)

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Centerpieces, each 2.25, 2.50, 3.00

Hand-crocheted Luncheon Sets

(13 pieces)

All crochet . . . per set \$11.50

With linen centers

per set . . . \$9.75, 11.50

**Italian Hand-emb'd Luncheon Sets
of cream linen:**

Squares, white embroidery (13 pieces)
per set . . . \$18.50, 19.75

Squares, blue embroidery (13 pieces)
per set . . . \$17.50, 22.50

Oblongs, white embroidery (7 pieces)
per set . . . \$25.75, 27.75

Oblongs, white embroidery (13 pieces)
per set . . . \$42.00, 45.75

(Fourth Floor)

Vogue Patterns

for the Spring season
are for sale on the Fourth Floor

MR. CRERAR TO LEAD CANADIAN FARMERS

Saskatchewan Chooses Leader in Election Struggle Against Federal Government—Cooperative Marketing Plan Is Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan — The conclusion of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association annual convention in Moose Jaw assures for T. A. Crerar, M. P., former Minister of Agriculture in the Dominion Government, the leadership of the exponents of the new national political movement in the federal arena, or the so-called Agrarian Party. Mr. Crerar's leadership has been recently endorsed at the provincial farmers' conventions in the other western Canadian provinces and last week 1600 farmers unanimously accepted him as their leader in the fight against the return to power of the Meighen Government at the next Dominion elections.

The indorsement resolution was carried enthusiastically at a public meeting the first night of the convention following an address in which Mr. Crerar scathingly denounced the high protection policies of the Canadian Government. The effect of the tariff in this country, he said, was to create monopolies and combines at the expense of the one big natural industry, agriculture. The argument that such a policy built up a home market for protected manufactured goods was characterized as a myth, "for," said he, "driving the boys and girls into the cities is not developing sound national prosperity." The fiscal policy, he contended, should be shaped to build up the national resources, the first of which was agriculture.

Watchful Waiting

He derided the federal government's policy of "watchful waiting" in declining to bring down the budget until the disposition of the Fordney bill had been determined. Reprisals would do no good. If they refused to trade with the Yankees because of the so-called adverse exchange rate, why should not the mother country adopt the same attitude against Canada on the same grounds? It was all nonsense to advocate such measures. The way to deal with the exchange situation was to get back to normal. Agitation had grown to a considerable extent in the United States that the barriers against Canadian wheat and cattle should again be raised. "Just because a tax is put on Canadian wheat and live stock going into the states, does that furnish a good reason why we should retaliate?" he asked. "If you raise your tariff against the United States you add the cost to the Canadian people."

Norman Lambert, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which is composed of the executive officers of the provincial farmers' organizations, referring to the attitude of the federal government, said: "They are willing to sit in an attitude of watchful waiting and pray to the gods to throw into their laps a political prize package from the United States."

Export of Farm Produce

Mr. Lambert declared that 85 per cent of Canadian exports, which totaled \$975,000,000 in the nine months ending December 31, were agricultural and natural products. If it had not been for the farmers of the country the existing financial depression would have been the most serious financial panic the country had ever seen. The manufacturer, on the other hand, had contributed little to the exports, but had imported materials from the United States, and besides, paid a great deal for them in the form of exchange. Among the protected manufacturers they found unemployment, curtailed production and a very marked disposition to sit back and wait until the home market recovered its purchasing power.

While these addresses served but to strengthen the farmers in their determination to invade the federal realm, their attitude toward the proposal to capture the Saskatchewan Government was totally different. Despite the fact that the sister organizations on either side of the geographical divide within the past few weeks decided to enter provincial politics, the Saskatchewan farmers by a 40-to-1 vote agreed that the time was not opportune to enter the field in this Province.

While a good deal of the time of the convention was given to political discussions, economic subjects loomed large, and of these the most important was the matter of cooperative wheat marketing, a topic which has been much to the fore for months among the local organizations and in the district conventions.

Cooperation Successful

The shrinkage in the purchasing power of the dollar during the war coupled with the drop in the price of wheat since last summer has focused the farmer's attention on the problem of securing more for his produce. With little expectation of relief by way of tariff reductions on imports or much appreciable immediate reduction in the cost of producing their grain the agriculturists of the west are eagerly searching for an increased price for their product by way of cooperative marketing.

In the operations of the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company in this Province and the United Grain Growers, Ltd., in Alberta and Manitoba, the farmers have been enabled for several years to enjoy a measure of cooperative marketing for their grains. Through these organizations the farmers are availing themselves of these facilities secure the prevailing prices at the time of marketing. These institutions were organized with a view to a regu-

PERFECTING HOTEL HOSPITALITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

To sell hospitality is to sell an intangible commodity. Therefore the problem which confronts the modern hotel man is to sell that intangible commodity in such a way that the public receives it as something tangible. Most of us traveling about hurriedly and absorbed in our own affairs stop at the hotel which we hope will offer the maximum of convenience for our personal needs, and think of the efficiency of the hotel merely in terms of the speed with which the pressure of a finger on a wall button is answered, the comfort of the bed, the quality of the food and of its service and, last but not more important than all the rest, the size of the bill rendered. We think nothing whatever of all that goes toward giving us any satisfaction. The invisible machinery of the circulating ice water is as nothing to us. The ice water is there. Eh bien. If it is not there, then, we remark irritably, it should be. And complain accordingly. We are paged within five minutes of our arrival and that is, also, well. For were we not expecting that call? And would we not have had excellent cause for being annoyed if we had not been paged? However, we were, so we grunt and think, abstractedly, that it is a fairly good hotel as hotels go.

But with everything moving smoothly, with that sort of voiceless efficiency in the front of the house, what is going on in the regions which a hotel guest never sees? Unless, that is, in a moment of adventure, he takes advantage of the notice on the neatly printed card posted under the glass blotter in his room which says "Guests at this hotel are at all times welcome to visit the kitchens, laundries, etc., and a well-informed guide will be provided upon request." In the first place a lot of people think that card, and other similar ones, are merely bluffs, meant to hint "Everything here is run properly. You can look if you want to, but everything is all right so don't bother." In the second place, unless one is very naive and has much time hanging heavily on one's hands, one doesn't usually give much time to such little tours.

Recently a representative of The Christian Science Monitor read a little card under a glass blotter in one of the newest and largest hotels in New York, and asked for the guide, who turned out to be the manager of the hotel. We took a morning going through the hotel's mechanical side and merely to see the complexity of things which every hotel guest accepts as a matter of course is an experience. This particular manager has been in the hotel business, in one capacity or another, for 40 years, and his name now stands for the highest achievements in the perfection of that "intangible commodity." And he says with a touch of pride and a wide smile, "In this hotel

with cold, unappetizing food flung at us by waiters who worked by a time clock? "Oh, yes, I know the feeling," says this hotel man. "So that's just where I started to make over. I personally don't like to dine away from home unless I'm reasonably certain that I shall have good food with careful, thoughtful service. So I planned this department just as I'd like to have it if I were the 'man from the outside' attending the function perhaps as an unavoidable business duty—which is always an inhibitory factor at the outset. In the first place, in my ballroom where most banquets are served, I have 10 doors instead of the usual two or three which simply means that when the doors are opened, instead of the crowd—and sometimes it numbers 2000—having to push its snail-like way through those two narrow entrances, thus giving the food plenty of time to deteriorate in the waiting, the seating is done in three or four minutes with no crush and confusion. Very well, the guests are seated. When those doors were opened there was a signal in the kitchen and the chefs commenced to cook the second course. Not one single article of food served at a banquet of mine is cooked before that banquet, with the exception of the soup. As each preceding course is being served the ensuing course is 'on the fire' in the kitchens. This is the really simple explanation for guests at banquets at my hotel having their food with that first, fresh heat and no 'warmed-over' taste, both of which, I assure you, mean a great deal."

We went on into the kitchens. A wide, smooth aisle, pale fawn color from vaulted scrubbing, ran down the center of the room, flanked on one side by the gleaming black, nickel-trimmed ranges and on the other by tables fitted with shelves and various other aids to efficient, labor-saving service.

"It's because I spent eight years as a 'range man' in a considerably smaller and less convenient hotel than this that I know the problems which confront the range man. He can't work well unless he has the tools, as you might say, to work with. If he has all the waiters coming to him at once, clamoring for food, he can't serve them properly. A man has only two hands. Therefore I have this system which divides the waiters into squads, so many waiters to a range

man. Each waiter knows which range man is going to serve him and he goes there without delay for his orders. Confusion is avoided. There is no crowding and no impatience. All the food arrives at all the tables at the

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Wheat Board Appreciated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Canada Wheat Board, which in 1919 superseded government control and fixed the price policy of the two preceding years, was given complete control of the sale of the entire Canadian crop. Under this method of cooperative marketing all farmers alike received an average price return for their product. The establishment of the board was met with expressions of disapproval by many of the farmers, but since its suspension by the government after handling one season's crop, the farmers are practically unanimous in expressions of appreciation of the service it rendered.

Repeated requests have been made by the farmers, through their organizations, for the restoration of the Canada Wheat Board, clothed with the full powers it possessed when in operation and composed of the same personnel, but the federal government has declined to meet the request and the farmers are now endeavoring to organize a voluntary cooperative marketing agency which would operate on the same lines as the Canada Wheat Board.

As an initial step a special committee of the Canadian Council of Agriculture drafted a contract which it was proposed, every farmer participating in the benefits of the proposed pool would have to sign. The draft contract would tie the farmers up to sell only through the voluntary pool for a period of five years.

Support Promised

When the question was discussed by the convention G. Langley, Minister of Municipal Affairs for Saskatchewan, intimated that there was no protection for the farmer in the open market. The farmers were trying to stabilize the market by withholding their grain, but this action had little effect on account of the manipulations of the Grain Exchange, where millions of bushels of bogus wheat were being bought and sold, and the price was being forced down.

Mr. Langley told the convention that representatives of the farmers' organizations in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario had taken the initial steps to secure a charter, and were working harmoniously. There were many difficulties in the way. At least 60 per cent of the farmers would have to bind themselves to the scheme before it could be a success. It would have to have strong financial backing and it must have more effective control of transportation facilities. He made it clear that the Saskatchewan Government was prepared to render assistance if the farmers were unable to handle the proposed pool without it.

While not pledging itself to any definite scheme, including that enunciated by the committee of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the convention followed the example of similar conventions in Manitoba and Alberta by approving the plan of cooperative marketing.

EDUCATIONAL LAW MAY BE MODIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, New Hampshire — The New Hampshire Legislature is considering such changes in the new Americanization and Educational Law as will decrease the expense to an amount which the financial situation will warrant. The law of 1919 has been carried out by the State Board of Education so as to maintain a standard school year of 36 weeks in a suitable and sanitary building equipped with bookshelves, maps, and appliances, taught by an approved teacher, directed and supervised by an approved superintendent, and with provision for the welfare of all pupils.

Only 112 out of 2121 school units failed to provide for pupils the required 36 weeks of schooling in 1920. Two-thirds of the school buildings in 1919 were below the standard of sanitation and suitability; and the state board has approved these buildings temporarily, but, with the reduction in the cost of building, will obliterate cities and towns to remodel or build anew. Five hundred and twenty-six school buildings have already been erected or remodeled.

In Americanization work, the state board has established evening schools for teaching English in all places where 15 minors or 20 adults unable to read and write English are employed. The number of schools of this kind has increased 250 per cent, and the number of pupils over 200 per cent.

"BE KIND TO ANIMALS" WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — "Be Kind to Animals Week" is to be observed from April 11 to 16 this year, and two prizes have been offered by the American Humane Education Society of Boston to the two newspaper or magazine cartoonists having the best cartoons on kindness to animals published between April 1 and 17.



The chef delights in his kitchens

with cold, unappetizing food flung at us by waiters who worked by a time clock? "Oh, yes, I know the feeling," says this hotel man. "So that's just where I started to make over. I personally don't like to dine away from home unless I'm reasonably certain that I shall have good food with careful, thoughtful service. So I planned this department just as I'd like to have it if I were the 'man from the outside' attending the function perhaps as an unavoidable business duty—which is always an inhibitory factor at the outset. In the first place, in my ballroom where most banquets are served, I have 10 doors instead of the usual two or three which simply means that when the doors are opened, instead of the crowd—and sometimes it numbers 2000—having to push its snail-like way through those two narrow entrances, thus giving the food plenty of time to deteriorate in the waiting, the seating is done in three or four minutes with no crush and confusion. Very well, the guests are seated. When those doors were opened there was a signal in the kitchen and the chefs commenced to cook the second course. Not one single article of food served at a banquet of mine is cooked before that banquet, with the exception of the soup. As each preceding course is being served the ensuing course is 'on the fire' in the kitchens. This is the really simple explanation for guests at banquets at my hotel having their food with that first, fresh heat and no 'warmed-over' taste, both of which, I assure you, mean a great deal."

We went on into the kitchens. A wide, smooth aisle, pale fawn color from vaulted scrubbing, ran down the center of the room, flanked on one side by the gleaming black, nickel-trimmed ranges and on the other by tables fitted with shelves and various other aids to efficient, labor-saving service.

"It's because I spent eight years as a 'range man' in a considerably smaller and less convenient hotel than this that I know the problems which confront the range man. He can't work well unless he has the tools, as you might say, to work with. If he has all the waiters coming to him at once, clamoring for food, he can't serve them properly. A man has only two hands. Therefore I have this system which divides the waiters into squads, so many waiters to a range

man. Each waiter knows which range man is going to serve him and he goes there without delay for his orders. Confusion is avoided. There is no crowding and no impatience. All the food arrives at all the tables at the

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same time. Each waiter knows which range man is going to serve him and he goes there without delay for his orders. Confusion is avoided. There is no crowding and no impatience. All the food arrives at all the tables at the

room, stopping here and there to look at trays of things in preparation, many of the workers, girls with smooth coils of white over their heads and pleasantly starched aprons enveloping them, and men with impeccable hands and caps tilted rakishly over one ear, smiled and murmured "Good morning." Which made it quite plain that here was no man whose visits were signals for dress parade, to be looked on with concern as an autocratic task-master.

"I know who I have here working for me in my kitchens. A lot of them have been with me for years and I know more about them than simply that they are peeling potatoes or fixing salads or are Walter No. 34. I take a secret pride in the fact that they're glad to see me—and I see 'em every single day, for if I don't get another thing done in the hotel during the day I make my round of the plant."

He sent an eager, black-eyed young Sicilian scurrying off to find the chef the same chef who served on the George Washington when President Wilson went abroad, and whose salary enables him to come to work in a limousine—if he wishes—which is doubtful. Presently he came back with the dapper, alert little person, and we met. The chef told me, in his careful English, that he hoped I was "enjoying to see his kitchens." Evidently honors rest lightly on his shoulders. Then he launched into a flowery, gesticulating eulogy concerning the new pie-making machine about whose shining structure in the distance we could see two capped, aproned men working with unemotional grace and accuracy.

We left the kitchens, passing a table where a man was doing wondrous things with spun sugar and flowers and fruits. Before the war that man had commanded a salary as chef equal to that of many a successful business man. He was an American citizen and he enlisted. And when he came back he found that he had to build his way to success all over again.

We went up to the roof of the hotel and saw a department which is something so new in hotel equipment as to be practically unknown by any but those intimately connected with its management. There are all hours in the dining room of every hotel, the quiet of mid-afternoon and the time between the late breakfast hour and luncheon. Consequently the waiters have nothing in particular to do, although there is scarcely enough time before they must go on duty again for them to leave the hotel and go to their homes. In a room brilliantly cheerful with sunshine a group of 30 or 40 waiters sit about long tables and studied English under the guidance of two clever-looking American women. They bent sleek heads and attentive eyes over primers and spelling books and grinned with sheepish pleasure when they pronounced their first words with halting correctness. One or two ducked their heads with smiles of appreciation for the man who had devised this means of filling their leisure hours with constructive, profitable study.

We watched the rows of girls in the telephone room placidly sticking the plugs into holes below glimmering little lights, and heard them answering with an awe-inspiring patience the hundred-and-one questions, absurd and otherwise, with which hotel guests constantly flick their wits. We watched the phantom telautograph clicking its labor-saving way and busily unrolling its purple-pencilled, scrawled streamers. We went into a room where there was the swishing noise of a plane on shining boards, where a man was tracing with great care, a delicate gilt scroll on the back of an ash-green chair that had been damaged by some headless guest. And learned that practically all of the work of renovation of the hotel furniture is done in this room, with its broad windows looking off toward a slender thread of shining river, and its pleasant smell of wood.

"Women traveling alone form a larger and larger part of our hotel clientele. I suppose perhaps it is the growing tendency among women to go into

business life and to utilize their new independence in various ways. In any case, a great many women come to the hotel, many of them strangers to New York, its crowds, its theaters, its confusing transportation systems. So when a woman arrives, unaccompanied, it is the duty of one of the matrons to go and call on her, to assure her of the management's desire to do anything possible to make her stay pleasant and comfortable and to assist her in the sometimes trifling and sometimes important perplexities. We find that women appreciate that. We find also that the satisfaction they feel reaches to other members of their families and helps to build up a reputation for the hotel. It is another way of making our 'intangible commodity' tangible."

In the casual, sometimes slightly bluff manner of speech there was no hint that this man controlled a hotel which carries as many as 27,000 persons in its guest elevators during one day and in its service elevators nearly 10,000 during that same day. Or that on the day of the Army and Navy game accommodated, nearly miraculously, more than 4000 people for the night. But only he knows through what process of tremendous patience and thought and work the present state of efficiency and noiseless service has been reached.

BILL FOR FOREST RESERVE REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Favorable report by the House Committee on Conservation was made to the Massachusetts General Court yesterday on a bill to authorize the purchase by the State of October Mountain in the Berkshires to be set aside as a forest reserve. This is considered an initial victory in the drive of those appreciating the vital need of forest building and preservation for state activity in this direction. Hearings have been held on other bills having the same objective, one of which seeks to authorize the purchase of woodland along the route of the Mohawk Trail. The success of these measures finally rests with the Ways and Means Committee, where the financial side of the question is considered.

POWER PROJECT PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUMFORD, Maine—Increase by 10,000 horsepower of the 30,000 now developed by the falls of the Androscoggin River here is being planned as a step toward the utilization of the complete resources of the river, which are estimated to be about 100,000 horsepower. It is planned out that Rumford Falls provide an excellent project because of the triple drop, in the course of one mile, of 180 feet. Development of storage basins in the upper reaches of the Androscoggin River, and construction of dams for the regulation of the flow of the river, have enhanced the value of the power development.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

LEVEL OF STABLE
PRICE IS QUESTION

Difficulty Appears to Be Not
Only the Point of Keeping
Quotation Placed but Also of
Finding the Proper Attitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

While the prices of some commodities have dropped below the estimated cost of replacement and have even started upward again, others are still reluctant to decline very far from the highly profitable war levels. In this period of wide fluctuations there is a strong demand for a stabilization of prices so that business may have a definite basis upon which to proceed. Just what the future basis is going to be is difficult to determine, but it is considered certain by some economists that even if the tremendous credits advanced to nations needing help for their rehabilitation have a tendency to reduce the value of a dollar now, in the future, when world production is more normal, the increased output will have a strong influence in lowering prices everywhere.

The question of stabilizing prices in the United States is arousing considerable interest just now, and one method pursued by some concerns has attracted the attention of the Federal Trade Commission. Following is a statement by the commission: "The commission received so many complaints about the practice of manufacturers in guaranteeing commodities in the hands of wholesalers, against decline in price, that an extensive inquiry was made, resulting in expressions from more than 350 manufacturing and selling concerns, including trade associations whose represented membership must be more than double the number of individual statements. From the scope of the inquiry and the number and variety of replies the results shown may be taken to be fairly representative of the difference in business opinion on this subject.

"The Federal Trade Commission, therefore, will consider each case of complaint of this character upon the facts shown in the specific case, applying the legal tests thereto. This action involves neither approval nor disapproval of the economic soundness of the argument advanced before the commission for and against this practice."

Enlightenment Promised

The situation holds the promise of some interesting light on prices, which naturally will be a point of contention between consumers and producers as long as those two parties exist. It is quite evident that the problem at present involves the particular question of the attitude of the price as well as the stabilization.

The question of price is also a moot one in the steel industry. Some of the independents who cut their quotations report that the reductions clinched urgent orders, but may have held back other orders in anticipation of further cuts. However, there are those who believe that the restoration of business generally is dependent upon a closer approach to pre-war levels, fairly shared by every commodity, and that the steel trade must do its bit toward readjustment. It is conceded that the sooner all lines find an economic level and cling to it the sooner will business resume.

The immediate prospect of French or German competition having any effect on prices is minimized by Judge Gary, chairman of the directors of the United States Steel Corporation. He spoke of business abroad and cited the readiness of the United States Steel Corporation at one time to extend credit up to \$20,000,000. He urged this procedure as an aid to restoration and rehabilitation of foreign commerce.

The corporation, Mr. Gary said, has followed this practice, chiefly in transactions with Canada, Mexico, Japan, China, South America, and South Africa.

Competition Not Feared

Competition by French and German steel makers is little feared, Mr. Gary said, there being no possibility of it until rehabilitation in both of those countries is complete and their own needs are met.

"Only the low wages ordinarily paid to European labor made it possible for foreign manufacturers to compete in our market," he added. "If they should revert to the low-wage standards, a tariff will be necessary to protect American industry and insure fair competition."

Discerning price readjustments, Mr. Gary said that "undue haste is usually costly," although he said he would like to see them proceed as rapidly as possible. He doubted if the reduction in steel prices recently announced by several independent plants had brought much business.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company used 95,000 tons of new steel and 5,300,000 new cross ties in 1920. The materials were used in replacing old and worn trackwork, and cost approximately \$11,900,000, representing a saving of \$2,400,000 in the salvage of replaced rails.

The report of the Union Oil Company of California and its subsidiaries for 1920 shows net profits, after charges, depreciation, etc., of \$12,038,880, or 15.25 per cent, earned on its capital stock, against 18 per cent earned on that stock in 1919. Profits from operations totaled \$25,477,083, compared with \$20,532,487, and general expenses, taxes, etc., \$2,834,893, compared with \$2,037,611.

Alaska is said to be approaching the greatest period of development since its purchase by the United States in 1867. In place of salmon and gold, hitherto looked on as its two chief industrial assets, attention is now drawn to oil fields and coal areas, vast areas of spruce for wood pulp, deposits of lead, tin, platinum, palladium, marble and gypsum.

The Tampico Oil Managers Association has decided upon a 20 per cent reduction in wages throughout the Mexican fields. The companies are acting in concert in their methods of reduction, but are unanimous in the object of retrenching. A big cut in the number of employees is likely in the near future.

A Swiss clothing concern, formed under government auspices to furnish needy persons with clothing materials on cash terms, recently reduced prices of the majority of its stocks 25 per cent and has been sued by companion interests as a menace to independent enterprise.

The Allgemeine Electricitäts-Gesellschaft of Berlin plan to merge with the locomotive works of Linde Hoffmann of Breslau, whose share capital is increased from \$4,000,000 to 120,000,000 marks.

Direct cable service from Houston, Texas, to Tampico, Mexico, is expected to be established in three months by the Mexican Telegraph & Cable Company.

LOAN OF MILLIONS
FOR SAO PAULO

NEW YORK, New York—Speyer & Co. has announced formation of a syndicate to purchase the American share of the \$10,000,000 15-year 8 per cent loan being made by J. Henry Schroeder & Co. of London to the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

The syndicate includes Blair & Co., the Equitable Trust Company, Halsey, Stuart & Co., Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., all of New York; Cassatt & Co. of Philadelphia, and the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago.

The total Sao Paulo loan amounts to \$6,000,000 sterling, the difference between this amount and the American share being taken by British and Dutch financial interests.

NEW YORK MARKET
STOCKS REACTIONARY

NEW YORK, New York—Shipings, oils, motors, food shares and miscellaneous issues featured a succession of reactions in the stock market yesterday. Obscure specialties were bid up toward the close, but fell back again when Atlantic Gulf declined to over 10 points. Call money easier, high at 7, low at 6. Sales totaled 568,300 shares.

The close showed a slight improvement. Steel 33½, up ¼; Atlantic Gulf 55½, up ½; Studebaker 60½, up ¼; Reading 76½, up 1½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Feb. 18	Feb. 11
U S Liberty 3½s	91.30	91.26
U S Liberty 1st 4s	87.50	86.94
U S Liberty 2d 4s	86.70	86.30
U S Liberty 1st 4½s	87.48	87.48
U S Liberty 2d 4½s	86.92	86.50
U S Liberty 3d 4½s	90.00	89.94
U S Liberty 4th 4½s	87.14	86.90
U S Victory 4½s	92.42	92.22
U S Victory 3½s	92.28	92.24
Belgium gold notes 8, 1925 90½	91	
Belgium external 7½s, 1945 96½	97½	
Belgium external 8s, 1945 98½	99½	
City of Berlin 5s, 1925 98½	98½	
City of Bordeaux 5s, 1924 77½	77½	
City of Christiansia 5s, 1945 96	95½	
City of Marseilles 5s, 1924 76½	78	
City of Paris 5s, 1921 95½	96½	
City of Zurich 5s, 1945 98½	98½	
Copenhagen 5½s, 1944 72	74	
Danish 8 p.c. ext. 1946 98	98½	
Denmark 5s, 1945 98½	98½	
Dominican Republic 5s, 1955 75	75½	
Dominion of Canada 5s, 1921 99½	99½	
Dom. of Can. 2½s, 1921 99½	99½	
Dominion of Canada 5s, 1928 92½	92½	
Dom. of Can. 10½s, 1928 92½	91½	
Dominion of Canada 5s, 1921 90½	90½	
French Government 5s, 1945 98½	99	
Italian 6½s, Ser. A, 1925 82½	82½	
Japan 4½s, 1921 62½	62½	
Japan 1st 4½s, 6, 1925 82½	82½	
Japan 2d 4½s, 1925 82½	82½	
Norway 5s, 1940 95½	100	
Switzerland 5s, 1940 102½	102½	
Tokyo 5s, 1922 84	84	
U K of G Brit 2½s, 1921 99½	99½	
U K of G Brit 3½s, 1922 94½	96½	
U K of G Brit 5½s, 1923 83½	89	
U K of G Brit 20-yr 5½s, 1938 86½	86½	
Mexico 5s, 1945 48½	48½	

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Slight declines were registered in the wheat market yesterday. March closed at 1.67½, and May at 1.57½. Corn held firm, with May at 69½ and July at 71½. Hogs were 10 to 25 points lower. Provisions also went down. May rye 1.41½; July rye 1.35; May barley 68½; May pork 31.15; May lard 12.15; July lard 12.60; May ribs 11.30; July 11.65.

BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Broadstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows \$6,163,104,000, a decrease of 30.9 per cent from last year. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 23.4 per cent.

MONEY-SITUATION
IN GREAT BRITAIN

Credit and Interest Rates Depend
Upon Policy in United States
—Internal Financial Condition
in England Reported Better

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At times when the general tendency of interest rates appears to be changing there is a growing inclination in England to look to New York for light and guidance. The British credit position is felt to depend upon the policy of the Federal Reserve Board in more ways than one, and London has felt itself to be following New York to an extent which would not have been thought possible before the war. America, for example, now has it in her power to force a degree of deflation on Europe which Europe, regarding the question from the point of view of her own interests, might not think advisable. If the Federal Reserve Board might seem to set standards and legal minima as something which must be left a long way behind, the tendency toward cheaper money in England may be impelled to make a far more sudden and violent return toward pre-war standards than she can afford.

Internal Position Better

That the internal position is a good deal more satisfactory in England, from the purely financial point of view, than it was a year ago is certain. The fact is to some extent obscured by the perverse habit which Englishmen have of publishing returns in a form which is only comprehensible to themselves. For example, if one were to judge by the Bank of England return alone the position might seem not to have improved. The return published at the end of January, 1921, showed a proportion of reserves to liabilities amounting to 14½ per cent. A few weeks before it had been as low as 7½ per cent; and even at 14½ per cent it showed a decline of more than 5 per cent from the figure for the corresponding week in 1920.

Similarly, the last currency notes return for 1920 showed a fiduciary issue of £317,000,000, a reduction of only £6,500,000 since the end of 1919. The reserve proportion, it is true, had risen from 9.1 per cent to over 13 per cent, and stood at over 14 per cent before the end of January, 1921, as compared with less than 10 per cent a year before. But, even so, these figures do not seem to argue any great degree of deflation, until they are looked into more closely.

The fact is that since the British Government adopted the recommendation of the Cunliffe Committee to transfer Bank of England notes to the currency notes account, it has become essential to examine the two weekly returns in conjunction, and to amalgamate their figures in order to arrive at a proper estimate of what they mean in regard to the monetary position in England. On the side of liabilities it is necessary to combine both the "public" and "other" deposits shown in the Bank of England return and the volume of currency notes outstanding, as shown in the currency notes return for the same week.

Both Reports Needed

It is true that the currency notes return, though it is published like the Bank of England return on Thursday, only shows the position as it was on the previous Saturday, whereas the Bank of England return is made up to date and applies therefore to the state of affairs four days later. But for all practical purposes the two sets of figures may be combined, and the issue of Bank of England notes may be neglected in a calculation of reserve proportions, because it is shown separately (in the accounts of the issue department) and is nowadays practically always covered pound for pound in gold. For one or two weeks at the end of 1920 there was a small fiduciary issue of Bank of England notes, but it was not sufficient to disturb the ratio and it is not likely to recur again for a long time.

On the assets side may be combined the notes and gold shown as held by the Bank of England in the banking department, and the Bank of England notes and gold shown in the currency notes account as being held in the currency notes reserve. The amount of gold held in the currency notes reserve remains stationary, but in the course of 1920 considerable amounts of Bank of England notes have been transferred from time to time to this reserve, and that is the confusing element which makes any comparison treacherous and misleading if it is based on either of the two reserves separately.

If on these facts we compare the returns for the end of January, 1920, with the last returns of January, 1921, we reach the following result, expressed in millions sterling:

	Jan. 28, 1920	Jan. 28, 1921
Bank of England deposits	155.3	128.6
Currency notes outstanding	329.8	338.2
Total	485.1	466.8
	Jan. 28, 1920	Jan. 28, 1921
Notes and gold, Bank of England (banking department)	30.1	18.2
Currency notes, reserve	32.5	48.0
Total	62.6	66.2

The ratio of reserves to liabilities consequently works out at 14.2 per cent in 1921, as compared with 13 per cent in 1920. The proportion arrived at in this way for the end of January,

1921, is thus practically the same as that which was published with the Bank of England return for the same date. But its significance is very different. For, instead of comparing a Bank of England ratio of 14.1 per cent with a ratio of 19½ per cent in the corresponding return of the previous year, we register an improvement from 13 to more than 14 per cent.

The absolute increase in the reserve proportions may still seem to be small, but its significance is very great. If we remember that the improved ratio, this year, is accompanied by a 7 per cent bank rate and rapidly falling commodity prices, whereas in 1920 a smaller reserve proportion was held to be compatible with a 6 per cent bank rate and a rapidly rising commodity market.

This evidence is sufficient to show that the monetary situation in England, in spite of the appearances of the Bank of England return, has improved very appreciably in the course of 1920. It is far from showing a proportion of reserves to liabilities at all comparable to the 40 or 45 per cent which was usual before the war. But any attempt to make a violent return to pre-war standards is out of the question, and it is fair to say that so far as the internal monetary position is concerned, a reduction in the minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England would already have been justified at the end of January. At that time England was really only induced to stay her hand because she felt compelled to wait and see whether America would make any attempt to force the pace of deflation, both in Europe and at home.

CHINESE BANKERS
AND CONSORTIUM

Clear Statement on Relations of
Members and Attitude on Certain Questions Are Requested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Official advice from Peking states that the Chinese bankers wish a "clear statement as to the relations between the various members of the consortium, the attitude of the consortium toward the land tax, Chinese participation in the consortium's activities and the use to which consortium loans are to be put."

The Chinese bankers have been no more enthusiastic than the Chinese Government over the organization of the four-power consortium for financial reconstruction of that country and the consortium has found it difficult to meet the Chinese demands for complete information. The State Department has favored full publicity of all the facts, but some of the governments concerned are opposed to the submission either to China or to the public of the entire record.

The Peking report says the Chinese bankers, in a national conference at Shanghai, making the first time in China's history that the nation's substantial financial interests have met in conference for constructive purposes, adopted a resolution declaring that: (1) the government should formulate a sound and stable financial policy; (2) it should reform the system of internal loans; (3) it should establish a uniform currency; (4) the stamp tax should not be applied to checks; (5) under present conditions the proposed income tax law is inadvisable.

The conference appointed a committee of seven Chinese bankers to investigate questions arising from the consortium's plans and expressed the desirability of having Chinese bankers to participate in the activities of the consortium.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Friday	Thursday	Parity
Sterling	\$3.86½	\$3.88½	\$4.8665
France (French)	.0718½	.0725	.1920
France (Belgian)	.0749½	.0754	.1920
France (Swiss)	.1650	.1655	.1920
Lire	.0364½	.0366	.1920
Gulden	.34½	.3455	.4020
German marks	.0166½	.0168½	.2380
Canadian dollar	.87½	.88	.85
Argentine pesos	.3473	.3475	.4825
Pesetas	.1408	.1407	.1923
Swedish kroner	.2240	.2240	.2580
Norwegian kroner	.1740	.1750	.2580
Danish kroner	.1330	.1315	.2680

COTTONSEED PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Census Bureau, in a report issued Wednesday, on cottonseed and cottonseed products, places the production of linters from August 1 to January 31 at 296,758 500-pound bales. The amount of cottonseed received at mills from August 1 to January 31 amounted to 3,021,274 tons. The quantity crushed during the period was 2,566,526 tons. The amount held at mills on January 31 was 484,832 tons.

CANADA AND PORTUGAL TO TRADE

Lisbon, Portugal—The Hon. W. F. Coaker, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Newfoundland, is expected in Lisbon in connection with a proposed agreement with the Portuguese Government for an exchange of goods with Canada, especially codfish.

CANADA MAINTAINS
BUSINESS ADVANCE

Wholesale and Retail Prices Continue to Decline Toward More Normal Levels, and Note of Confidence Is Still Strong

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ontario—There have been few developments in the business situation during the last 10 days, but it can be said that the gradual improvement has been maintained. Reports from Ontario cities indicate more activity in iron, leather, and clothing. But little change is reported from Quebec, while from the west adverse weather conditions have had a rather depressing effect on business. From Montreal come reports of a revival in the boot and shoe industry, the Italian Government having made inquiries with a view to placing contracts for 500,000 pairs of army boots.

The Labor Department reports a steady decline in prices during January, the index number of wholesale prices having dropped to 231.3 for the month, as compared with 239.5 for December. This is a decrease of 55 points as compared with January last year, but it is still a little over 100 points above the level in January, 1914. Coming to retail prices, it is found that the average cost of a list of 29 staple articles at the beginning of January was \$14.48, as compared with \$14.84 at the beginning of December; this is \$1 below the figure of a year ago. The price of food products continues to fall.

Confidence the Motto

The Royal Securities Corporation says of the prospects: "Viewing the past and the future in proper perspective, the beginning of 1921 affords solid ground for optimism regarding business and financial conditions both in Canada and abroad. It is our opinion, and fortunately one which is shared by many others, that long before the close of this year, 1921, the entire commercial world, and especially Canada, will have completed a widespread reestablishment of profitable commercial and industrial activity. Confidence should be the Canadian motto."

Respecting the general industrial outlook in this country it will be of interest to know that E. P. Thomas, president of the United States Steel Products Company, who has been visiting Canada, has expressed the opinion that Canadian industrial leaders seem to be more confident of the outlook than are the same class of men in the United States. His own is that, taking a long view of conditions, an optimistic conclusion is warranted.

Mr. Thomas is of the opinion that the requirements of the railways and the demand that will be occasioned through general development assure a bright future to the Canadian steel industry. In this connection he spoke of the plans of the Steel Corporation for its plant at Oshawa, Ontario. He pointed out that in spite of the delay in construction, \$4,000,000 had already been spent, and that two large blast furnaces were well on the way toward completion.

Plans for the development of the oil fields of the Mackenzie River region, which were for a short time interrupted by the cancellation of the oil and natural gas regulations pending the framing of new ones more in keeping with the new conditions, will now be proceeded with. The new regulations, framed with the special object of facilitating development, will also protect the public from fraud and misrepresentation, which has been such a feature of oil development in the past.

The report of the Department of Finance for January indicates a reduction of \$5,500,000 in the net national debt during that month. Revenue was approximately \$5,000,000 higher than in January, 1920, while ordinary expenditure was \$5,000,000 lower. For the 10 months' period ending January the total ordinary revenue was \$95,000,000 in excess of that for the preceding period. Ordinary expenditure during the same period increased by \$62,000,000.

CANADA AND PORTUGAL TO TRADE

Lisbon, Portugal—The Hon. W. F. Coaker, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Newfoundland, is expected in Lisbon in connection with a proposed agreement with the Portuguese Government for an exchange of goods with Canada, especially codfish.

DIVIDENDS

Directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey have declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.25 per share on the new \$25 par value stock; thereby placing it on a \$5 per share per annum basis. This is the first dividend declared since the par value was changed from \$100 to \$25. Heretofore the company has been paying dividends at the rate of \$20 per annum on the \$100 par value stock. The action of the directors in declaring a quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share makes it equivalent to \$20 on the old stock.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company directors have declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable April 15 to holders of record March 18.

The Rand Mines have declared a dividend of \$2 a share on bankers' trust certificates for American shares, payable February 25, to stock of record February 21.

The Looe-Wiles Blacut Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the first preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 19.

The Sloss-Sheffield Iron and Steel Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 19.

The Armour Leather Company, organized a year ago to acquire leather of Armour Company, has passed dividends on the common stock.

The Cambria Steel Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent, payable March 15 to stock of record February 28. Three months ago a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent and an extra of ½ per cent was paid.

The American Bosch Magneto Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share, thereby reducing the annual rate from \$10 to \$5. The dividend is payable April 1 on stock of record March 15.

The Valvoline Oil Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on the common stock, payable March 15 to stock of record March 8.

The National Lead Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock, payable March 31 to holders of record March 1.

The American Linseed Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of ¼ of 1 per cent on the common stock and 1½ per cent on the preferred stock. The common dividend is payable March 15 to stock of record March 1, and the preferred dividend on April 1 to stock of record March 15.

The Nebraska Power Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable March 1 to stock of record February 18.

STEADIER TREND
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—While stock exchange markets generally were steadier yesterday, business failed to show any improvement. The usual week-end absenteeism was noted. Oil shares showed a better tone. Shell Transport & Trading 5-16 and Mexican Eagle 5-11-16. Industrials were heavy. Hudson's Bay 5-15-16. The rubber group was neglected. Small gains were made in gilt-edged investment issues on repurchases.

Dollar descriptions were firmer in sympathy with New York exchange. Home rails rallied from the bottom, the selling having been overdone. Changes in South American rails were narrow and mixed. Kamirs were flabby.

DEMAND FOR COPPER INCREASES

NEW YORK, New York—There has been some increase in the demand for copper and quite a few sales have been made by the larger agencies at 13½ to 14½ cents a pound. However, the tonnage involved in the individual contracts continue comparatively moderate.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday. March 13.10, May 13.60, July 14.02, October 14.45, December 14.65. Spot quiet, middling 13.40.

REPORT ON GERMAN
BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Increase in Coal Mined—Dye Manufacturers Preparing to Capture Japanese Market—Trade With Other Nations

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—The official report on the output of the German coal mines for the month of December makes interesting reading. In the Ruhr valley the output reached 8,236,267 tons, or 205,000 tons more than in the previous month, although the daily average was lower. The number of miners employed in the Ruhr mines is 532,798, as compared with 537,348 at the end of November last, and 471,359 at the end of 1919. In upper Silesia—the retention of which by Germany seems so vital a necessity for the country's economic recovery—the output as compared with the average monthly pre-war output was unsatisfactory when compared with December, 1919. "In spite of a very substantial increase in the number of workers employed and the great technical improvements effected," proceeds the report mentioned, "the output still remains 28 per cent below the pre-war output. The causes must be sought in part in the unsettled political situation. Political prejudices—even if they exist—are fortunately not being allowed to interrupt the growing trade between Germany and Czechoslovakia and the commercial agreement which has just been signed between the two countries is warmly welcomed at least by German commercial circles. The agreement insists that so long as exceptional economic conditions occasioned by the war persist, the regulations governing imports and exports must be maintained, but that attempts should be made to remove them as speedily as possible. It is further agreed that lists of goods which are not subjected to customs duties be compiled, and that no duties should be imposed on goods in transit to other countries. As in the case of the German-Hungarian treaty, the German-Tech agreement will have no immediate economic effects, but is interesting as indicating the preparations Germany is now making for the struggle for markets which is sooner or later to occur.

The financial press devotes more and more space to questions affecting the commercial side of the cinematograph industry. It is pointed out that the invested capital in the industry daily grows and that so far as Europe is concerned Germany stands almost at its head. A rapid increase in the number of theaters and producing companies is stated to be having an unfortunate effect on the trade. A government report on the subject just issued says that from the standpoint of photography and technical production German films are unrivaled and that therefore the public should support them rather than crowd to sea films depicting cowboy adventures or back-stairs romances.

The leading firms of dyes and chemical products in Germany, according to the Stock Exchange Gazette, are making detailed preparations to capture the Japanese market. It is pointed out that the anti-dumping legislation recently enacted in England makes it the more necessary for Germany to seek new markets. So far as dyes are concerned, says the Stock Exchange Gazette, the outlook for German products in Japan is unsatisfactory because they have to reckon with the home trade and with the new American competition.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

GOULD WINS IN AN EASY MANNER

United States Racquets Championship Opens With 16 Entries—Favorites Win Their Matches Without Trouble

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Starting with 16 entries the National Racquets championship of the United States commenced yesterday on the courts of the Racquets and Tennis Club. All the favorites won without trouble, Jay Gould, representing Philadelphia, defeating E. S. Winston, New York, with special ease. He will meet R. F. Cutting next, and a closer match is expected. Of the Chicago representatives, only E. H. Reynolds survived the first round, winning his match by default from G. M. Hecksher. A. S. Canalis, Montreal, and S. G. Mortimer, also advanced by default. Hamilton Hadden, New York, and C. B. Pike, Chicago, had the closest game of the day, Pike capturing the third game on extra points and forcing extra points in the fourth as well. The summary:

UNITED STATES RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round

F. T. Freinhuysen, New York, defeated Cyril Hatch, New York, 17-15, 15-12, 15-12.
A. S. Canalis, Montreal, defeated G. F. Waterbury, New York, by default.
C. C. Felt, New York, defeated L. D. Irving, New York, 15-7, 15-1, 15-7.
Hamilton Hadden, New York, defeated C. B. Pike, Chicago, 15-5, 15-3, 15-13, 15-14.
S. G. Mortimer, New York, defeated William Post, New York, by default.
E. H. Reynolds, Chicago, defeated G. M. Hecksher, New York, by default.
Jay Gould, Philadelphia, defeated E. S. Winston, New York, 15-7, 15-1, 15-7.
Fulton Cutting, New York, defeated H. L. Dixon, Chicago, 15-10, 15-3, 15-11.

DOMINY ENTERS DOUBLE FIGURES

A. S. Leigh Also Reaches Double Figures—Both Leading Players Maintain Their Positions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England.—The outstanding goal-scoring performance in the third division of the Association Football League on January 22 was A. S. Dominy's hat-trick for Southampton against Watford. This performance enabled him to make a big advance in the list, and brought his total well into double figures. Another player to reach double figures was A. S. Leigh of Bristol Rovers. Both the leading men, E. Simms of Luton and Francis Hoddinott of Watford, maintained their positions by scoring a goal apiece, while J. Birch, the Queen's Park Ranger, climbed into third place by virtue of a goal scored against Merthyr Town. The fourth position was shared by no fewer than four men, each with an aggregate of 13 goals. The list:

Player and club—	Goals
E. Simms, Luton Town	15
Francis Hoddinott, Watford	14
J. Birch, Queens Park Rangers	14
Albert Fairclough, Southend United	14
H. J. Fleming, Swindon Town	13
C. W. Bailey, Reading	13
John Doran, Brighton & Hove Albion	13
W. J. Smith, Queens Park Rangers	13
William Rawlings, Southampton	13
H. E. King, Brentford	13
J. Conner, Crystal Palace	13
William Batty, Swindon Town	13
George Whitworth, Northampton	13
William Lockett, Northampton	13
A. A. Dominy, Southampton	13
Peter Ronald, Watford	13
E. Smith, Crystal Palace	13
A. S. Leigh, Bristol Rovers	13
James Moore, Southampton	13
William Wright, Exeter City	13
B. H. Jones, Swanssea Town	13
J. Walker, Merthyr Town	13
J. Gregory, Queens Park Rangers	13
William Keen, Millwall	13
T. H. Gilbey, Watford	13
Frank Stringfellow, Portsmouth	13
A. Matheson, Luton Town	13
James Stokes, Swindon Town	13
A. Wolstenholme, Newport County	13
Edward Rodgers, Brighton & Hove Albion	13
W. E. Chesser, Merthyr Town	13
Reginald Boyce, Brentford	13
E. Menlove, Crystal Palace	13
J. Edmondson, Swanssea Town	13
C. C. Clarke, Grimsby Town	13
J. Whitley, Crystal Palace	13
Ivor Jones, Swanssea Town	13
James Broad, Millwall	13
George Travers, Norwich City	13
Charles White, Watford	13
Charles Wories, Exeter City	13
Robert Dennison, Norwich City	13
D. Collier, Grimsby Town	13
George Sheffield, Plymouth Argyle	13
H. Dobson, Newport County	13
W. J. Brown, Swanssea Town	13
A. E. Denyer, Swindon Town	13

MISS RADEGLIA TAKES THE CUP

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The Scottish Badminton championship meeting was brought to a close at Glasgow on January 23, a feature of it being the success achieved by competitors from England and Ireland. Miss Radeglia, London, won the ladies' open championship for the third consecutive year, and thus made the cup, which goes along with the title, her own, and, in partnership with Sir G. A. Thomas, she was also successful in the mixed doubles open championship. The London baronet, whose fine and graceful play was greatly admired, retained the men's singles championship, but, with Capt. H. A. Gardiner, London, as his partner, was defeated in the semi-final of the men's doubles by Capt. R. Goff and F. Devlin, Ireland, who also were successful

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR SWIMMING

Purdue University Has Much Better Prospects for Winning Team in This Sport Than for Some Years Past

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LAFAYETTE, Indiana.—Prospects for a winning swimming team at Purdue University appear much brighter this year than was the case in 1920. Veterans are returned in a number of the events, and although the team is hampered somewhat by the ineligibility of several stars, Coach M. L. Cleveland expects a successful season. Prominent among the candidates for positions on the team is Capt. F. A. Hamilton '21, who is entered in the 40, 200 and 220-yard dashes, the fancy diving event and also is a member of the relay team. Hamilton came in second in the 100-yard dash at the intercollegiate conference athletic association championship swimming meet held at Chicago last year. E. D. Ries of Chicago defeated him by a few feet. Ries is graduated and it is thought that the Purdue man has a good chance of winning this event this year.

KEEN INTEREST IN FOOTBALL GAMES

Great Deal of Popularity Has Been Awakened by the Association Type of Play in Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England.—It is very interesting to note the keen interest awakened by Association football throughout Europe. It was in England, of course, that the game originated, and for many years England was peerless in the realm of soccer; but now a very different case is presented for continental countries, and France, in particular, can put in the field teams with all claims to excellence. The fixtures arranged on the Continent for 1921 are in themselves very interesting, although the boycott of the Central Powers robs them of part of the truly international aspect they might otherwise present.

Several games have already been played, and a very happy note was struck by the French authorities when they organized soccer tournaments during the New Year vacation. These, it will be remembered, attracted teams from France, Spain, Switzerland, and Holland. The next fixture of note is the meeting of France and Italy on February 20, this being followed a week later, by an interesting encounter between teams representing Paris and the north of France. As Paris can claim many excellent players, it is somewhat hard to imagine a victory for the north, although some of the teams in that district are improving at a great pace. Then on March 6 comes the France-Belgium clash, which should provide a game well worth seeing while on the same date, Italy will be in opposition to Switzerland. A week later, the semi-final rounds for the French cup will take place, after which, on March 27, teams representing the French and Belgian armies will meet. On this date, also, Holland and Switzerland will field teams, and an interesting match should result.

All France will be agog with excitement on April 3, when the final round for the national trophy takes place, and it is extremely likely—in fact, almost certain—that a team from the Parisian district will carry off the laurels. Three days later a team from the French Army will visit Aldershot, England, and there meet a side representing the British Army. Sport in the British Army has always been very well looked after, but it is only lately that it has been made compulsory in the ranks of the Frenchmen. On April 17 an inter-city match will be played, the teams of Paris and Brussels meeting in the French capital. This will be followed by an interesting fixture on April 24, when Austrian and Hungarian sides will be in opposition at Vienna. By this time, of course, the Association football season will be nearing its end, and only two matches have at the time of writing been arranged for May, these being champion team of France vs. champion team of Belgium, and Holland vs. Italy. It is certain, however, that before the end of the season fixtures will be arranged for the French eleven against teams representing England and Spain. The International Federation of Workers has also arranged some international fixtures, the chief of which are France vs. Switzerland on March 3, England vs. France on March 27, and Germany vs. France on May 15. Additional fixtures will doubtless be decided upon as the season progresses, but the last match already scheduled is a game between South Germany and Hungary on June 29.

MINOR LEAGUE VOTES AGAINST THE DRAFT

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Club owners of the American Association have voted 6 to 2 against giving the major leagues the privilege of drafting players from the organization. The association has also increased its waiver price from \$750 to \$2500 and declared against any recalls. The player limit was raised to 30 from 18.

The 1920 pennant was formally awarded to St. Paul. It was decided to repeat last year's plan of giving a cup to the city which drew the largest opening crowd. The prize went to Toledo last year. The association adopted a 168-game schedule for 1921.

PACIFIC FLEET WINS FIRST GAME

PANAMA, Panama.—The baseball team of the United States Pacific fleet won the first game in the inter-fleet series against the nine of the Atlantic fleet. The score was 5 to 4.

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N. J. Roberts '22 appears to be making a very good showing in the 200-yard breast-stroke and the 150-yard back-stroke events. He was the high point man in the interfraternity meet held at Chicago last year, winning the meet for his fraternity single-handed. B. C. Moses '23 is rapidly developing into a reliable dash man and will no doubt secure a position on the relay team. Another dash swimmer of experience upon whom Coach Cleveland can rely for points is T. B. McMath '21. His specialty is the 40-yard dash and he is a member of the relay team.

A. C. Stover '21 is among the leading candidates for a position in the fancy-diving and breast-stroke events. The team is very weak on plungers, two of the best men in this event being off the team on account of scholastic difficulties. K. E. McConaughay '21 and R. L. Hodson '21 are the ineligible men. McConaughay expects to remove his condition within the next few weeks, but it is probable that Hodson will not be able to enter any of the meets.

Two dual meets have been scheduled by Director of Athletics N. A. Kellogg. The first is with the University of Illinois on February 26 and the second with Indiana University on March 4. A strong team will be entered in the Conference meet at Northwestern March 17 and 18, and it is probable that the Purdue team will be arranged before that date.

OXFORD TO PLAY CAMBRIDGE TEAM

Two University Teams to Play Inter-Varsity Field Hockey Match at Beckenham, Feb. 23

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, England.—Although since the beginning of the term the Oxford men have been playing in a very erratic manner there is every reason to believe that they will give a good account of themselves in the inter-arsity hockey match at Beckenham on February 23. The first club match with Beckenham was a very sufficient test to prove whether they were capable of continuing that remarkable improvement which was shown toward the latter part of last term, but they allowed Beckenham to defeat them by 3 to 1. This match alone has weighed in the opinions of many, but it must be remembered that on that occasion skillful play was out of the question altogether. The ground was in a wretched state and, though admitting that this was as bad for one as for the other, Oxford would have shown to better advantage had the ground been firmer. And another point which must not be lost sight of is the dogged persistency of the Oxford players when they are up against their rival university. In some quarters the victory was regarded as the second straight of the Oxford team, the latter having a win over Ohio State University to its credit. Capt. J. C. Kepple of Purdue won the feature match of the evening, the 158-pound bout, from B. G. Howrey '23 of Iowa. The first match was won by the Purdue men in 1m. 15s. and the second was awarded to Kepple on a decision. C. A. Alcorn '21 wrestled three seven-minute rounds with R. T. Smith '23 to a draw.

In the three-minute overtime periods each man was given one decision. The Iowa University team has the reputation of being one of the leading mat teams in the Western Conference and as a result of its victory Purdue stands high in Western Conference wrestling circles. Tonight Indiana University will come here for a meet. The Cream and Crimson teams are Western Conference champions, and if Purdue can defeat them it will undoubtedly be a strong contender for the championship of the Big Ten Conference this year. The summary:

115-Pound—R. D. Hall '23, Purdue, won two decisions over F. Berries, Iowa.
125-Pound—Don Brouse '21, Purdue, won two decisions over William Albers, Iowa.
135-Pound—C. B. Sweeney, Iowa, won two falls from P. E. Stachey '22, Purdue.
145-Pound—J. M. Alcorn, Purdue, drew with R. T. Smith, Iowa.
158-Pound—Capt. J. C. Kepple, Purdue, won fall and a decision over B. G. Howrey, Iowa.

175-Pound—L. C. White, Iowa, won a decision and fall over R. C. Marshall '22, Purdue.
Heavyweight—W. L. Spencer '22, Purdue, won fall over H. L. Hunter, Iowa.

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CALIFORNIA AND STANFORD LEADING

Pacific Coast Conference Basketball Title Seems to Lie Between These Two University Teams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—This year's battle for the Pacific Coast Conference basketball championship title appears to be rapidly resolving itself into another race between the University of California and Leland Stanford Junior University. To date these two six seem to be the strongest of the 25 competing for the title, and it is very probable that the championship will again hinge on the result of their series.

California sprang a big surprise by defeating Stanford in their first encounter. It was the only defeat Stanford had sustained, while California had lost a game to the University of Washington. Stanford and California will meet at Palo Alto February 26 and this game is being awaited with much interest.

E. R. Durno '21, captain of the Oregon team, is leading the list of individual scorers with 155 points made from 33 goals from the floor and 89 from the foul line. R. B. Stinson '22 of Oregon Agricultural College is second with 20 goals from the floor and 78 from the foul line for a total of 116. These are the only players who have scored in the category of 100 points. R. H. Mills '21 of Stanford is third with 79 points made from 24 goals from the floor and 31 from the foul line. The full list follows:

Player and college—	Pts.	Flr.	F.L.
Lewis, Washington	25	0	50
H. E. Slick, Washington	22	0	64
Talbot, Washington	22	26	24
Crawford, Washington	21	2	24
R. A. Cline, Washington	21	0	22
M. W. Ricker, Washington	21	0	26
J. B. Friel, Washington	21	0	26
Clarence Loomis, Wash.	20	0	8
Milo McIvor, Washington	20	4	47
E. R. Durno, Oregon	23	89	155
M. L. Latham, Oregon	7	0	14
C. E. Richter, California	19	0	28
F. M. Beller, Oregon	6	0	12
T. J. Chapman, Oregon	6	0	12
W. J. Reinhart, Oregon	6	0	12
Moore, Oregon	6	0	12
C. E. Richter, California	21	0	6
Rogers, Stanford	6	0	6
R. H. Mills, Stanford	24	31	79
C. L. Richmond, Stanford	10	0	20
J. M. Davies, Stanford	14	13	41
Ever, Stanford	6	0	12
L. Douthett, California	6	0	12
H. C. Coon, California	19	36	74
Jefferson, Larkley, California	5	0	10
California	12	0	24
J. H. Symes, California	12	13	27
A. D. Eggleston, California	14	0	28
J. L. Spencer, California	1	0	2
A. A. Thompson, California	1	0	2
R. B. Stinson, Oregon	2	0	2
R. C. Arthur, Oregon	2	0	2
M. C. Sanders, Oregon	2	0	2
A. B. Clough, Oregon	2	0	2
E. B. Stinson, Oregon	2	0	2
C. W. Hubbard, Oregon	2	0	2
Arthur Ross, Oregon	2	0	2
Frank Ross, Oregon	2	0	2
J. E. Swanson, Washington	2	0	2
C. E. Richter, California	2	0	2
Bryon, Washington	2	0	2

PURDUE WRESTLERS DEFEAT IOWA TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LAFAYETTE, Indiana.—The Purdue University wrestling team defeated the Iowa University wrestling squad here recently, 34 to 22. The meet was one of the hardest-fought seen in Memorial Gymnasium in some time, the Iowa team offering Coach Theodore Paulsen's men much resistance in several of the bouts. The victory was the second straight of the Purdue team, the latter having a win over Ohio State University to its credit. Capt. J. C. Kepple of Purdue won the feature match of the evening, the 158-pound bout, from B. G. Howrey '23 of Iowa. The first match was won by the Purdue men in 1m. 15s. and the second was awarded to Kepple on a decision. C. A. Alcorn '21 wrestled three seven-minute rounds with R. T. Smith '23 to a draw.

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POST-SEASON IN HOCKEY LIKELY

Ottawa, Which Won First Half of the National League Championship Race, Is Not Doing as Well in the Second Half

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Play in the second half of the National Hockey League championship season of 1921 is rapidly drawing to an end, and it looks as if there might have to be a post-season series of games between the winner of this half and Ottawa, which won the first half, but which is being pushed hard by St. Patricks and Canadiens for the second-half honors. Ottawa won the honors during the first half so easily that it was expected the second half would go the same way, but such has not been the case.

Of the 20 games played during the first half Ottawa won eight and lost only two. St. Patricks came second, with an even break of five wins and five defeats, while the Canadiens were third with four victories and six defeats, and Hamilton was last, with only three victories and seven defeats. The results of the games played in the first half follow:

Club—	W.	L.	P.C.
Ottawa	8	2	300
St. Patricks	5	5	350
Canadiens	4	6	400
Hamilton	3	7	300

Individual scoring honors for the first half were won by Nighbor, of the Ottawa center, who made 14. Denny, also of Ottawa, was a close second with 12, while Dye of St. Patricks was third with 11. No less than 158 goals were scored during the half, Ottawa leading with 49. The full list of individual goal-scorers follows:

Player and club—	Goals
Nighbor, Ottawa	14
Denny, Ottawa	12
Dye, St. Patricks	11
Probert, Hamilton	10
Lalonde, Canadiens	9
Noble, St. Patricks	8
Darragh, Ottawa	7
Elmer, Ottawa	7
Malone, Hamilton	7
Mummary, Canadiens	7
Arbour, Canadiens	6
Forbes, St. Patricks	6
Cameron, St. Patricks	6
McCarthy, St. Patricks	6
Corbett, Canadiens	5
Couture, Hamilton	5
Carey, Hamilton	5
Gerard, Ottawa	4
McCarthy, Hamilton	4
McKell, Ottawa	4
Bouquet, Canadiens	4
Cleghorn, Ottawa	4
Wilson, St. Patricks	4
Carper, Hamilton	4
Brice, Ottawa	4
Smyley, St. Patricks	4

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR DRAKE'S TRACK TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa.—The Drake University track squad is working out daily, in preparation for at least one indoor meet and for the spring activities, which will begin with the annual Drake relay meet, which as usual will attract the crack athletes of middle-western colleges and universities here on April 23.

The squad is taking building-up exercises, work in the jumps, hurdles, short sprints, pole vault and shot put. Many members of the squad, however, are not track men but are taking the work for the exercise only.

Drake's prospects are considered better than they have been for several years. Last season the track squad was not strong, but all of its members have returned to school, with the exception of four men. Charles Howard, H. P. Drew, dash men, and Wilfred Cresap, a mile and two-mile runner, have finished school, and Karl Broadway '23 has withdrawn from the university and returned to his home in Texas.

The best of the hold-over men from last spring are Capt. H. G. Ebert '21, in the jumps and shot put; G. D. Sawyer '21 in the low hurdles and sprints; John Pandey '21 in the dashes; Albert Lindell '22 and Treacott Long '22 in the quarter-mile; Rupert McCann '22 in the 220-yard dash, and T. B. Payser '21 in the pole vault, half-mile and one-mile. Wayne Felke '21, star half-mile and mile runner, who was out of school last year, also is on the squad.

Among the more promising of last year's freshmen are James Shearer, in the shot put, 220-yard low hurdles and 440-yard dash; Harold Beyer, John Earhart and Kenneth Roush in the dashes; Maurice Patterson, in the hur-

POST-SEASON IN HOCKEY LIKELY

Ottawa, Which Won First Half of the National League Championship Race, Is Not Doing as Well in the Second Half

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Play in the second half of the National Hockey League championship season of 1921 is rapidly drawing to an end, and it looks as if there might have to be a post-season series of games between the winner of this half and Ottawa, which won the first half, but which is being pushed hard by St. Patricks and Canadiens for the second-half honors. Ottawa won the honors during the first half so easily that it was expected the second half would go the same way, but such has not been the case.

Of the 20 games played during the first half Ottawa won eight and lost only two. St. Patricks came second, with an even break of five wins and five defeats, while the Canadiens were third with four victories and six defeats, and Hamilton was last, with only three victories and seven defeats. The results of the games played in the first half follow:

Club—	W.	L.	P.C.
Ottawa	8	2	300
St. Patricks	5	5	350
Canadiens	4	6	400
Hamilton	3	7	300

Individual scoring honors for the first half were won by Nighbor, of the Ottawa center, who made 14. Denny, also of Ottawa, was a close second with 12, while Dye of St. Patricks was third with 11. No less than 158 goals were scored during the half, Ottawa leading with 49. The full list of individual goal-scorers follows:

one-mile relay team will be selected from Neely, Gallagher, Evans, Shaw and Turner. A four-mile relay team will be selected from the distance runners.

The field events will provide small encouragement for Aggie supporters. The only men competing for the position of representing K. S. A. C. in the shotput are R. D. Hahn '23 and P. R. Jenkins '23, neither of whom have marks that will place in Missouri Valley competition. Candidates for the pole vault are W. J. Rogers '23 and T. C. Constable '23, who, again, have not shown Missouri Valley caliber. M. W. Williams '23 is the aspirant for the high jump position; but he is doing 6ft. regularly in practice and bids fair to break his 1920 record of 6ft. 1½in.

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MUSIC

Boston Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
The Boston Musical Association, George Longy, director, gave its second concert of the present season on February 18. The program, remarkable for the interesting and novel pieces which it contained, was as follows: Ravel, Alborado del Gracioso (MS.); first time in America; Saint-Saens, second and third movements from the Second Concerto for piano and orchestra; Davico, Impressional Romance (MS.), first time in America; Blair, Fairchild Legende for violin and orchestra, first time in America with orchestra; Alfred Bruneau, Pen-thiesie for contralto and orchestra, first time in America; Ravel, Alborado del Gracioso (MS.).

The soloists were Charlotte Peege, contralto; Carmela Ippolito, violinist, and Jesus Sanroma, pianist. Ravel's piece is an orchestration version of the piano piece of the same name. It adds nothing to the composer's reputation, which does not mean that it is not interesting and well worth many hearings. There is nothing in it, however, which is not already familiar to those acquainted with the composer's work. Davico's name is quite new on American programs. According to the program notes, he belongs to the young Italian school. These impressions are exactly what the title implies. There is little attempt at anything more than the creation of a mood. In this the composer is eminently successful. Blair Fairchild's "Legende" is interminable. It is an excellent illustration of musical tautology. It was extremely well played by Miss Ippolito, who gave evidence of progress in her art. Bruneau's "Pen-thiesie" suffered from a weak conception of the composition on the part of Miss Peege. Her style of singing, excellent for the church choir, was entirely inadequate for the proper interpretation of so dramatic a work. Bruneau's compositions are little known in this country. This symphonic poem excites our interest for its noble, grand plan, brilliant orchestration and dramatic power. The only familiar number on the program was the "Concerto," Jesus Sanroma was the winner of the Mason & Hamlin prize at the New England Conservatory of Music last year. He possesses talent for the piano but as yet plays immaturely and with uncertain technique. These are defects which time should change, however.

The fifteenth concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra took place on February 18. The program follows: Vaughan Williams, a London symphony; Mozart, concerto for violin in E flat, Jacques Thibaud, soloist; Chabrier Overture to "Gwendoline."

Vaughan Williams' symphony was played for the first time here. For modern works have made such a favorable impression. In spite of its modernity, the expression is never forced. There is never that searching for novel effects for their own sake so regrettable frequent in other works of our own time. The melodic outline is always graceful and the harmony and orchestration are natural and unaffected, while at the same time interesting and original. The interpretation was sympathetic. Mr. Thibaud's playing is not suited, we are happy to say, to a public taste accustomed to the highly colored, self-assertive, flashy style of a certain school of violin playing often applauded to the echo. Mr. Thibaud is first a musician and after that a violinist of superlative attainments. His playing of Mozart's Concerto was a delight from beginning to end. Beauty of tone, nobleness of style, taste and refinement of expression were its characteristics. Such playing is all too rare and all too little appreciated by the musical public. Chabrier's Overture was brilliantly played.

Philadelphia Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—A Philadelphia orchestra program, without a soloist, devoted to Tchaikowski's works, drew one of the largest and most appreciative audiences of the season. The symphony began the concert, the middle place was taken by the delectable Nut-Cracker Ballet suite, and the finale was the "1812" overture. Mr. Stokowski seems to have a temperamental affiliation that makes him a peculiarly felicitous interpreter of the works of the Russian genius. He conducted every bar of the "Fathello" as though he loved it, and he communicated his enthusiasm to the players and to the audience. The lighter vein of the second movement and the third was in just relief to the melancholy of the remainder of the argument.

Of the Nut-Cracker Ballet the segments most enjoyed were the dance of the flutes and the waltz of the flowers. The quartet of the leading players of the former number were hidden to rise. The swirling upswing of the reiterated melody was prettily accomplished. As for the famous waltz, it all but stamped the audience into dancing, even as warabande of old are supposed to have stirred grave ecclesiastical assemblies. For the "1812" overture Mr. Stokowski had enlisted all the auxiliary players of brass instruments, whose names usually appear only in italics on the program, and the volume of sound elicited from the enlarged ensemble tremendous. The ninth double bass has now become a "regular" in the orchestra, and we are surer than ever of the gain it is to have him.

Margarete Matzenauer, assisted by Frank La Forge, the composer-pianist, was heard in a recital of songs of several schools and periods, which was a refreshing variant from the usual procedure inasmuch as this "present of operatic artists" performed no operatic airs and proved again that she stands in the select company of the best of the lieder-singers. She began with Beethoven's "Ellen of Melan-

choly," Bach's "Give Me Thy Heart," Mozart's "Slumber Song," Morley's "Sweet Nymph" and passed on to Brahms, Schumann, a group of modern French lyrics, and finally two examples of Tchaikowski and of Mr. La Forge—"Retreat" and "To the Messenger." All these things were done with that commingling of technique and sentiment that makes this singer's art a unique one. She withholds nothing either of her lyric gift or of her personality. It is an art too fine and high to seek the more sensational appeal, and to make a direct assault upon the suffrages of the gallery, but none listens long to this graceful and dignified vocalist without respecting the fidelity to the loftiest lyric ideals that she exemplifies.

Private musicales are not within the scope of these reviews as a rule, but an exception may be permitted to mention the series of performances by the Rich Quartet at the house of Charlton Yarnall. This is the residence for which Violet Oakley made the mural decorations collectively known as "The Building of the House of Wisdom," and the pleasure of music in this environment is optical as well as aural. The quartet at the opening "soiree" played Haydn in F major, Jan Brandts-Buys (Romantic Serenade, opus 25), and Gliere, in A major, opus 25. The work of Brandts-Buys is in two movements, an "Andante sostenuto" and a sketch called "Schemen." The andante has something to say, in a clear, straightforward idiom; the other part is comparatively thin and trivial. The Gliere quartet, a work of rare charm and character, was gratefully received. Romeo Cella, a young cellist of capacity and real aptitude as well as eager aspiration, made a successful debut, with the able assistance of the baritone, Lewis James Howell, a singer who is well liked whenever and wherever heard.

PARLIAMENT OPENS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
VICTORIA, British Columbia—The speech from the throne at the opening of the first session of the fifteenth Parliament of British Columbia indicates no legislation of outstanding importance with the exception of the promised government control measure arising out of the plebiscite on prohibition held last October. In this regard the speech says: "Since last session a referendum was held to ascertain the will of the electorate regarding the continuance of the present prohibition act, or substitution thereof of sale of liquor in sealed packages under government control. Legislation to give effect to the decision of the electorate will require your careful consideration." Otherwise the speech promised a continuance of establishing creameries to encourage the dairying industry; a subsidy for the use of explosives in the clearing of land; assistance to the bona fide mineral prospector; an extension of time for the payment of timber license fees in arrears; further provision for the safety of coal miners, and continued prosecution of the trans-provincial highway.

So far as the Province has the right, there will be legislation to conform with the draft conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labor Conference held in Washington, District of Columbia. The new liquor legislation will be brought down within the next few weeks but will not be passed until close to the end of the session. Ample time will be allowed for discussion, and the government is prepared to listen to recommendations from any authorized quarter. The prohibitionists will have several proposals to advance but, it is thought, will concentrate on the desirability of a referendum on the question of the importation of liquor for private consumption.

DECISION ISSUED IN ONTARIO GAS DISPUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
LONDON, Ontario—The Ontario Railway Board has given a decision which if applied to the whole of the Province will effect a settlement of a number of grievances which have arisen in connection with the price of gas and other public utilities. This decision is to the effect that the London City Gas Company is not justified in charging more for artificial gas than 90 cents per thousand cubic feet, the price stipulated in the contract 25 years ago. The gas company some months ago imposed a "readiness to serve" charge, which was the equivalent of raising the price of the gas about 30 per cent. This charge has been declared illegal and has consequently been discontinued. It is now expected that this ruling will be applied also to natural gas companies and similar concerns holding franchises under provincial enactment which have raised their rates without authority.

Until now the gas companies have not been officially informed that their raising of rates above the figure stipulated in the franchise is illegal, and consequently the people all over the province have been faced with the possibility of having to pay much higher for their fuel and light. The ruling now is that the companies may neither discontinue service nor raise their rates. In order to keep some of the companies solvent, however, plebiscites in various localities are planned to authorize necessary rate increases.

CHANGE IN MEXICAN OFFICE

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Comte Hincosja, Director-General of Post Offices, has resigned, and will be succeeded by Ramon P. De Negri, who has just returned from New York, where he was Mexican Consul-General.

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NEW EIGHT-HOUR DAY BILL BEFORE ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—Ontario has made a start in the direction of establishing an eight-hour day. True the move has not come from the government, but Joseph McNamara, soldier-Labor member for one of the Toronto constituencies, has brought in a bill which will be known as the Maximum Work Hour Day Act. Although brought in by a private member it is likely that many of the government supporters will endorse the bill. The Labor group will be solid behind it.

The bill calls for the establishment of an eight-hour day in all industries except lumbering and agriculture. It provides that there must be a period of rest of at least eight consecutive hours from the ending of work on any one day to the beginning of work on the following day. Systematic overtime will not be tolerated, except in cases of necessity and then only 10 consecutive hours may be worked.

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BRO

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

L'ŒUVRE INÉDITE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

An organization has been lately founded in Paris which deserves attention because of its promise of service to music in general and to French composers and music publishers in particular. This organization, known under the name of L'Œuvre Inédite, undertakes to give young composers an opportunity of procuring a hearing for their new works and to interest publishers in them.

Not that this kind of society, which aims at facilitating first performances, is altogether new in France. For nearly fifty years the Société Nationale de Musique has done much in this direction, and it has been followed by the Société de Musique Indépendante, which every winter gives a series of chamber music concerts where the latest expressions of musical invention may be heard. But until now, the conception of these concerts differed in no way from similar concerns given anywhere else.

The aim of L'Œuvre Inédite is more clearly defined; it is here a question of encouraging, as far as possible, the publication of the best works of the present generation. This intention has evidently grown out of the difficulties which young artists have experienced, more particularly since the beginning of the war, in endeavoring to have their works published. The enormously increased prices of paper and costs of production, to say nothing of a comparative lack of interest in music caused by the more urgent necessities of the war, have precluded young composers from the facilities they formerly enjoyed for bringing their works before the public.

It is not surprising that a publisher, even the most conscientious, finds the world, with his time fully taken up by the merely technical cares of publication, which are but too heavy at a time like the present, should have little time to examine carefully the manuscripts submitted to him. Many editors leave this to the care of a musical adviser; but however able and musically such readers may be, they must find it difficult to grasp at once the peculiar qualities, let us say, of a work written for several instruments, or one of an originality that may not necessarily appeal at the first glance. The difference between music read and music heard is most assuredly far greater today than it was at the time of Haydn, and the difficulty and complexity of modern writing frequently confronts the reader with many obstacles. There are works which look very well on paper, but which are disappointing in performance.

Under these circumstances nothing can be more useful than a hearing of the work. But how is a busy publisher to be expected to run from one end of a large town to another in order to hear new works, even admitting that he would only go to hear those about which he has heard favorable reports. Would he not prefer to have the performances of unpublished works grouped in such a way that he would find them easy of access and be in a position to choose those which suit the tendencies of his firm and the tastes of his clients?

This is precisely what L'Œuvre Inédite is doing in Paris, and during its first season it has arranged performances of no less than 200 works by 76 composers. As a result, some 30 works have been acquired by publishers and have been, or are about to be published. As will be seen, approximately 15 per cent of the works played have been given the chance of reaching the public in print. It may be said that this is a small or a large proportion, according to the ideas one may entertain with regard to composition in general. As a matter of fact, the proportion is purely relative, for it represents what is best, or at least what is most appreciated, not only among the works included in the programs of L'Œuvre Inédite, but among those sent to the committee of that organization. It is in this first choice that the main difficulty of an institution of this kind lies.

For the 200 works performed, more than 400 were submitted. There is no composer, however clumsy or inexperienced, who doubts his chances of being heard in public, and however serious such an organization may be, and however well chosen its committee, it will always have to reckon with a certain percentage of not only mediocre, but absurdly worthless work. To perform every composition received without a preliminary examination, would mean an enormous waste of time, a large part of the concerts would be ludicrous and, what is still more important, they would encourage false artists who can never be too strongly discouraged in the pursuit of a career the choice of which can only be justified by an ardent and irresistible vocation.

L'Œuvre Inédite was therefore obliged, as every similar organization must always be, to make a first selection, and to reject the works that were quite mediocre, those where the fertility of ideas is heightened by ignorance of the most elementary rules of musical composition, and those of which the performance is impracticable. This first choice is fairly easy to make, especially as an undertaking of this kind has at its disposal a committee composed of men who are not merely competent, but who are prepared to consider attentively and with good taste the most original works, for it is, needless to say, not within the scope of this organization to increase the stock of conscientiously written but utterly original works. There is no doubt the danger of hasty judgments among the incompetents certain daring personalities, who have been known at every epoch of musical history to take liberties with the admitted rules, not through ignorance,

but through the independence which is natural to a really individual temperament.

The task of the examiners and the care with which they have to make their choice is, it may be readily understood, somewhat delicate, although by no means unrealistic, and if it is necessary to exercise great circumspection in the first selection in order not to exclude too much, it is no less so in the second choice, when it becomes a question of not retaining too much. The multiplicity of these concerts, in fact, threatens to destroy by the sheer weight of their number the end they serve in view. It is very difficult to have more than 10 works performed at each concert, provided that it is here a question of chamber music only—each program contains songs, piano pieces, and one or two works of large dimensions, such as a sonata, a trio or a quartet. Interminable programs would weary the public, however benevolent, well chosen, and limited in number.

On the other hand, a score of such concerts would be decidedly too much. One every fortnight during the season, from October to May, excluding the holidays, would mean 15 or 16 concerts every year: a reasonable proportion which should not tire the public. It is true that the audience should not, could not consist of ordinary concert goers; it is not even necessary to perform these works in a large hall; they should, on the contrary, be given in an atmosphere of privacy, in a room where the audience should be small, and the critics should be invited. This, of course, would preclude the possibility of any receipts.

The foregoing proposal is not the proceeding which has been adopted in Paris, but it is possible that it would be preferable. There is certainly no reason why people who are anxious to hear new music should be barred from these performances, which, however, are not intended so much for them as for the publishers. It is therefore desirable that publishers themselves should establish similar organizations in other towns and that they should subsidize the committee and the performers necessary for the undertaking, proceeding which would save them much time and would enable them to become acquainted with works which it might be in their interest to purchase and publish.

RECENT TENDENCIES IN COMPOSITION

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—Much interest attaches to the meeting of the Musical Association on January 18, when Sir Charles Stanford read a paper on "Some Recent Tendencies in Composition." Novello's room at 160 Wardour Street was crowded for the occasion. The ever-gentle Sir Frederick Bridge was in the chair and the paper proved thoroughly provocative of thought. Sir Charles has a gift of lucid exposition which equals his expert knowledge of his subject.

He opened the discourse by a quotation from Diderot which, roughly translated into English, means "When we despair of making a thing that is beautiful, natural and simple, we have a shot at making something bizarre." Sir Charles considered this explained some of the contemporary eccentricities in music, and added that the present age is not one of beauty and simplicity but of extravagance. He then tabulated the most noticeable of recent tendencies in composition.

1. An inordinate love of writing consecutive fifths. This, he said, was not progress; it was going back to diaphony, and he was convinced that an acoustical reason lay at the back of the prohibition of consecutive fifths. They were ugly and Palestrina and his contemporaries avoided them. At the present day fifths have become something of a formula, and he has even been said that they are in the twentieth century what the Alberti bass was in the eighteenth century.

2. Tendency to enlarge upon the whole tone scale. This scale is only applicable to the piano, organ, and harp, not to instruments which like the violin, can play in the pure scale. Also, to rely on the whole tone scale is to emphasize the defects of equal temperament. If the whole tone scale prevails, then good-by to nature.

3. Tendency toward too rapid modulations. The result of too rapid modulation is to leave the listener in a fog.

4. Great dislike to the use of the common chord. All sorts of devices are employed by young composers to conceal it, but there is nothing improper in the common chord! A very usual device is to add an extraneous note not belonging to it. As an example of the value of common chords, Sir Charles quoted Wagner's prelude to "The Ring," and amused everyone by pointing out how "added" notes would muddy the waters of the Rhine. Chromatic as Wagner was, when he wished to accentuate his great moments he became diatonic.

Sir Charles then spoke eloquently in defense of melody, which is a far rarer quality than either harmonic technique or color, and he emphasized the importance of rhythm. Melody without rhythm is rapid; rhythm without melody is barbaric. He attributed much of the prevalence of program music at the present day to poverty of melodic invention. One of the strangest signs of the times is the way in which modern composers have selected Mozart as the object of their devotion, for he is the complete refutation of their theories.

The lecturer concluded by saying that the most naturally gifted composer will never progress unless he knows his technique to such perfection that he forgets it; and that we cannot do better than write as we sincerely feel.

THE RUSSIAN FIVE AND OTHERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The art of the Russians is a garment of many colors, a fabric of many varied strands. Their architecture, their painting, their music, are all strongly influenced by the Byzantine. A union of barbaric splendor and the finesse of a highly cultivated people marks their art. It is this combination of the primitive and the cultured that makes their music so fascinating.

Who that has seen it can ever forget "Sadko" as played by the Russian Ballet; the wave-like rhythm of Rimsky-Korsakoff's music, the vivid splashes of color, the swaying fronds and waving sea-plants of Boris Anisfeld's setting, the swing of the dancers.

The best of the Russian music is program-music, in the best sense of that word. Your Russian likes a picture, a play of events before his thoughts, in order to write his best music. It will probably be conceded by most musicians that Rimsky-Korsakoff's best effort is his "Scheherazade," with its narrative-form that introduces each section of the tone-poem, its Festival at Baghdad, its wreck of the ship on the stormy sea at the foot of the island surmounted by a bronze warrior. Tchaikowsky, to be sure, is at his best in his symphonies and descends to far lower levels when he writes an "occasional" piece like his "1812" or a program-piece like the "Marche Slave." He is rather the exception that proves the rule; it has been even claimed by the "Great Five" (Balakireff, Borodin, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Cui, and Liadoff) that Tchaikowsky is not a true Russian, that he is eclectic and is influenced too much by Teutonic music.

German Influence

The Russian composers of the early nineteenth century were distinctly less national in their spirit than their followers. Glinka, who wrote "Russian and Ludmilla" and "A Life for the Czar," both of which were tremendously popular on the Russian stage in the old days, is classic enough in his musical forms and even when he uses Russian folk-tunes is stereotyped in his harmonization and composition. Nicholas and Anton Rubinstein were both German in feeling; their music stemmed from Germany.

It remained for the "Great Five" to free Russian music from German influence and make it truly national. This Borodin accomplished in a measure in his "Prince Igor." But this opera is pale in comparison with Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounoff," a truly barbaric and primitive opera. Moussorgsky's orchestration was so crude and even unplayable that Rimsky-Korsakoff reorchestrated the work, but there are those who claim that the original is far superior to the revamped version. It is hard to say whether this judgment is correct, since the original version has probably never been played adequately on the opera stage.

The "Great Five" set about to write a truly Russian music, founded on the Greek ecclesiastical modes, Russian folk-tunes, with an "admixture" of oriental color. It seems safe to say that their work will live long after the Rubinstein and Glinka have sunk into oblivion. They have a vitality that insures their permanence.

It is difficult to say how Arensky and Rachmaninoff will fare in the future. Most of Arensky's output comes under the category of salon music. His piano pieces, such as the "Prelude in Spring," are tuneful and engaging, but they are not typical nor even distinguished. Almost without exception they might have proceeded from the pen of some pupil of Jadasohn or Rheinberger. They lack the characteristic Russian note; indeed, they lack any characteristic note. They are not highly original or inventive.

With Rachmaninoff the case is somewhat different. His melody in E and his Polichinelle are grateful pieces of salon music. His too-much-played Prelude in C sharp minor is a real effluence of Russian music, though it is so hackneyed that it is difficult to judge it in all fairness. His two concerti bespeak sound craftsmanship and real inspiration. Some of his songs are rarely beautiful and typically Russian. His is a personality of many facets. As a virtuoso he ranks among the few great artists and is constantly displaying some new power, some new side of his many-sided personality.

Poetic Scriabin

Of all the Russians, Scriabin is possibly the most subjective and poetic. His earlier works are almost classic in form, but his later output was ultra-modern in form and harmonization and his "Poems" utilize the full power and resources of the modern orchestra. Whether music can express all the meaning that Scriabin sought to express is a moot question. At any rate, these "Poems" have raised modern music to a higher plane of being and are without question wonderfully inspired works.

The art of Stravinsky is at the opposite pole. His "Petrouchka" is realism carried to the limit. His hand-organs are real hand-organs and his puppet-squeaks real puppet-squeaks. It is music of the theater, not heard at its best in the concert hall.

It must be evident, in view of the above, that Russian musical art, in so far as it strikes a true national note, is a renaissance. The folk, as the folk always do, first struck the note of sincerity in their primitive songs and dances. There is a rough vigor, a barbaric rhythm, an oriental

color and vividness in these early songs and dances that make them splendid material for the passion and pageantry of opera. But misled by the faultless grace and class of the compositions attributed their national rights and followed after strange leaders. Through the renaissance brought about by Scriabin, Cui, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Moussorgsky and Borodin, modern Russia has come into her own and now has a body of national music that rhymes with the color and barbaric splendor of the Kremlin, the scene-painting of Golovine and Anisfeld, the literature of Tolstoy, Turgenyev, Pouchkin, and strikes the true note of Russian idealism.

TITTA RUFFO AT THE HIPPODROME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Titta Ruffo, baritone, stood forth on the great stage of the Hippodrome on the evening of Sunday, February 13, and sang—does it matter what? Enough to say that this man with a voice kept an enormous crowd of hearers out late and could not supply them with half so much Italian melody as they wanted. He appeared in association with the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, Nicola Sokoloff, conductor, and Michel Piastro, violinist; greatly to his satisfaction, no doubt, inasmuch as he is a popular educator as well as a spoiled hero of the galleries, and since nothing suits him better than to draw as many people together as would constitute a small city and make them listen to interpretations of master-works of musical art.

Audience Well Pleased

The house would have been glad, without question, if the singer had occupied the entire evening with his arias and songs; but it was fain, nevertheless, to hearken closely to the message of the "Pathetic" symphony of Tchaikowsky, as delivered by Mr. Sokoloff and his men and to await the proper time for the glorious voice to break into sound. In justification of the baritone's educational ideas, it should be recorded that more pleased audience than that which filled the floor, the balconies and the vast backstage of the Hippodrome never applauded a performance by a symphony orchestra, and it might be added that a more delightful study of Tchaikowsky's popular work than the instrumentalists from Cleveland, Ohio, gave is not set forth in New York in ordinary times seasons and weather.

Mr. Ruffo seemed inclined to teach a thing or two about himself no less than about music in general on this occasion. For although he is chiefly known and liked as an opera singer, he declined to have his part in the program consist exclusively of arias. After the performance of the symphony orchestra in Tchaikowsky's violin concerto in D, the singer gave the "Brindisi" from Thomas "Hamlet," and for encores he did as before and gave songs. In the pauses, shouts of "Figaro!" "Figaro!" were again hurled across the tumult of the hand-clapping; but in vain. A good-natured and shrewd man in the first row turned around to some of his friends for Rossini's aria and remarked: "You'll have to pay extra for that." Which is probably true. They will have to pay by listening to another symphony or first-class instrumental piece of some sort, such is the price of "The Barber of Seville's" shaving.

Loyal to Miss Garden

The day after all this acclaim at the Hippodrome, Mr. Ruffo asked representatives of the newspapers of the city to his hotel; and at the appointed time about seven or eight men and women called upon him at his suite. He seemed lonesome. A manuscript vocal score of Leoncavallo's opera, "Edipo Re," was open on the rack of an upright piano, and things looked as simple as the work he had done when he occupied years ago when he was a student in Florence, Italy. He imparted the rather negative information that the stage door of the Metropolitan Opera House of New York, which has always been closed to him, still remains so, notwithstanding contrary rumors. Thereupon he declared in enthusiastic terms his allegiance to the Chicago Opera Company, which he first became a member long ago in Mr. Dippel's administration as manager, and with which he is singing in the present engagement of the organization at Oscar Hammerstein's Manhattan Opera House. He assured his visitors that he would sign a contract for next season with no other director but Miss Mary Garden. But of more moment, perhaps, than his was his concern for the musical future of the United States. "The public," said he, "should be educated to like opera, as it has been to like concerts. I think that opera artists ought to have opportunity to visit all the cities of the country; pursuing, however, their proper vocation as interpreters of opera, instead of merely appearing as concert singers who have made a reputation in opera. For that reason, I wish there could be not only two completely equipped companies in North America, like the Metropolitan and Chicago companies, but in addition a number of smaller ones scattered over the continent."

WAYS OF LISTENING TO MUSIC

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A well-known musical critic recently commented at some length on an unfortunate misapprehension on the part of a London audience in listening to Chopin's Nocturne in G op. 37. The audience in question, mistaking the pause just before the last phrase for the end of the piece, destroyed the climax of the nocturne with a burst of applause. This kind of thing makes one wonder, as did the critic, whether the average audience really hears the varied music presented to it in any other sense than as a mere medley of sound. There are probably as many different impressions, for example, of an orchestral work as there are people in the audience, since it is unlikely that any two individuals listen to music in exactly the same way. It is, however, possible and interesting to realize that there are several well-defined and differing kinds of pleasure in the hearing of music, each one characterized by a distinct type of music-lover.

There is to begin with, enjoyment of melody solely because of its appeal to the ear. Capacity for this kind of musical pleasure is strongest in children; it becomes more complex with the growth of temperament. The most interesting speculations necessarily arise in considering the aesthetic enjoyment of orchestral music. It is possible to listen to an orchestral work without coming, as it were, to grips with the music, merely allowing it to convey emotions and pictures to the listener. There is great pleasure in this, and it is often felt by people capable, in other moods, of a more critical appreciation.

Those who always listen in this pictorial or program manner must miss much of the significance of the music and they do not usually possess a good musical memory, but there is no denying that they often have a genuine love of music, and more musical capacity than they themselves realize, since it is, as a rule, uncultivated. They are certainly inclined, however, to love orchestral "color" more than rhythm, and they have been known to miss beautiful melody when presented to them with a complicated instrumental background, or florid subordinate parts. There are those, for example, who do not care for the slow movement of Beethoven's violin concerto, although they enjoy the first and third movements. This may be because the melodies in the slow movement are for the most part in the orchestra, with a delicate tracery of accompaniment for the solo instrument.

The search for melody alone can also give great pleasure, and has the advantage of cultivating the memory so that old favorites can always be recognized. To hear and remember a much-loved melody of Beethoven, Mozart, or Chopin, or of some modern composer, Russian or English, of the folk-song tradition is an experience which does not lose by repetition.

It is impossible to say which of these two ways of listening gives the most pleasure; it is certain that both of them fall short of a full understanding of the music. They both show a capacity, probably uncultivated, for a certain degree of musical culture, and are therefore very different from that pleasure in the art sometimes to be noticed in cultured, but entirely unmusical persons.

The intellectually gifted individual, often a mathematician, who does not care for simple melody, and in whose mental equipment the ability to make or understand music has apparently been left out, has been known to show great interest in music of an intellectual nature such as sonatas and fugues. It is difficult to decide whether this interest arises from an appreciation of the beauty of musical sound or from an unconscious pleasure in the form and in the working out of the themes.

There is, indeed, one type of musician to whom music can only on the rarest occasions give aesthetic pleasure, and that is the learned musician without much temperament, whose critical faculty plays too predominant a part to allow of pure enjoyment. If he listens to modern music he is much too busy finding out "how it is done" to share in its emotional appeal—if old music is interpreted for him he will certainly criticize the performance. Criticism is a necessity, but an exclusive preoccupation with the intellectual, or, worse still, with the technical side of music induces a dry-as-dust attitude, inimical to inspiration. These purely intellectual musicians are seldom successful as composers.

The composer should be the best listener of all, since he has both the knowledge to understand what he

hears, and the temperament to feel its beauty. Perhaps no one feels such joy in, for example, a fine aria as the musician who has made it.

There is no doubt that some phases of the modern movement in music appeal at present only to a minority. The novel harmonic basis, the drastic abbreviations in form and in harmony seem to many strange rather than beautiful. But they are certainly interesting, and in hearing them it is as well to remember that Beethoven's harmonies now so familiar were revolutionary to his own generation.

But the hearing of all music is a question of mood and of personality, so that the classification of an audience, real or imaginary, into "types," although amusing, can never be a wholly satisfactory process. One who loves above all things timbre, and "color," may awake on some inspiring occasion (such as the performance of Mr. Gustav Holst's "Planets") to a sense of melody as well; he who is in the habit of listening to opera for melody may once evolve mind-pictures from the music, the musically educated amateur may forget his knowledge in entirely uncritical delight, and, lastly, the musician may have more varied moods than anyone else in the audience.

"OLLANTA"

Valleriestra's Peruvian Opera

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The recent pronounced success of the opera "Ollanta" in Lima, Peru, brings to the attention of the Spanish-American musical world a notable musician who for 30 or more years has been laboring in comparative obscurity to establish a national opera. The whole continent, indeed, has thus far given to the music of the world but a single name, that of the Brazilian Gomez, whose name is forever associated with the tuneful opera, "I Guarani." And now it is with the name of Gomez that the work of José Maria Valleriestra is being linked. As one Peruvian critic has put it, the triumph of "Ollanta" is not merely that of a composer who refused to be discouraged, despite the laughter with which his early researches into Inca music were greeted, but also that of the public, which has at last brought itself up to the level of the composer. Valleriestra the man as well as the artist has achieved with the success of this new opera the aims of a lifetime: at a single stroke the individual artist, and the nationalist reaps the reward of decades of abnegation and persistence.

The legend upon which the opera is built is widely known among students of Peruvian and Incaic lore. The librettists, Blume and Cisneros, wisely emended the tale without taking too great liberties. As it stands in operative form, it portrays the love of Cusi Coyllur, daughter of the Inca Pachacutec, for Ollanta, one of the Inca's great generals and the proud defender of the empire. Rumiñahui, another general of the Inca's, is also in love with Cusi. The Inca, desiring to reward Ollanta for the services he has lent the empire, asks the general to name anything; gold, wealth, palaces are his for the asking. Ollanta asks only for Cusi, whereupon he is inconspicuously reminded of his plebeian origin and taught his place. Ollanta, deeply hurt, vows to win Cusi, and with his faithful troops surrounds the temple where she is at worship of the Sun. The Inca princess weeps her fate, and when Ollanta succeeds in penetrating into the temple, she flees with him to the stronghold of Ollantaytambo. The jealous Rumiñahui conceals a plan whereby to outwit Ollanta; he comes to him under the pretext that he, too, has been thrust forth by the Inca and offers his aid; this Ollanta accepts, despite Cusi's warning; the Inca is then treacherously admitted into the stronghold, only to find that the lovers have placed themselves forever beyond his reach.

castigation. The Inca regards their end as expiation, and the opera comes to a close.

The libretto has been found deficient, at moments, in dramatic power, and it furthermore shows too plainly its artificial character—its particular purpose of providing a ready vehicle for musical setting. Valleriestra's score, however, redeems it completely. "Ollanta" proclaims him one of the few masters of the continent. As the struggle of the opera to reach production has been a long one, and as it has been rewritten in parts during its strange career, it shows the various influences that have shaped the composer's development; there are melodious passages suggestive of the man's early fondness for Bellini, Donizetti and Verdi, as well as pages that reveal the breath of Berlioz and Wagner. Though he does not accept the Wagnerian method wholly, he has adapted them to his personality so as to create for his opera an ample declamatory power which develops in full accord with the requirements of the action, fusing admirably with the symphonic texture of the whole. Valleriestra uses the leitmotif for the characters of Cusi, Ollanta and Rumiñahui, as well as to delineate the themes of love, fate and treachery; with the labor of Rimsky-Korsakoff and Stravinsky, in "Ollanta" he achieves color effects by means of a subtle use of the wood-woods—especially in the native dances of the first and third acts—without at all falling into anything like a pedantic presentation of folklore musical studies. He is not averse, indeed, to mingling Inca themes with musical of a totally different order, and thus extracting strange and authentic effects.

PAUL KOCHANSKI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Paul Kochanski, violinist, made his first appearance in the United States on the afternoon of February 14 in Carnegie Hall, taking part with the New York Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor, in a presentation of the Brahms violin concerto in B. It is hardly overdoing praise to say that he negotiated all the technical difficulties of the concerto flawlessly, nor is it flattering him to say that he overcame all interpretative obstacles triumphantly. He played in scholarly and at the same time expressive fashion. Everything about the piece, boastful first movement, beseeching second and festive third, went accurately and interestingly as well. The violinist's execution was clean, yet never distressingly nice. His motions with the bow were little given to showiness, his right arm being the radius of a comparatively small and snug gesticulatory arc. But of more consequence than anything else, his performance made the music of Brahms palpitate and glow; it seemed, indeed, to take the composer out of his usual brooding and reticent mood and make him now brag, now sentimentalize and now joke. In the ordinary and human manner of the person one may have met just before the concert on the subway platform, when placed themselves forever beyond his waiting for an uptown express.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Golden Year

Well, you shall have that song which Leonard wrote:

"We sleep and wake and sleep, but all things move;
The Sun flies forward to his brother Sun;
The dark Earth follows wheel'd in her ellipse;
And human things returning on themselves
Move onward, leading up the golden year.
"Ah, tho' the times when some new thought can bud,
Are but as poets' seasons when they flower,
Yet seas, that daily gain upon the shore,
Have ebb and flow conditioning their march,
And slow and sure comes up the golden year.
"When wealth no more shall rest in mounded heaps,
But smit with freer light shall slowly melt
In many streams to fatten lower lands,
Ah! when shall all men's good be each man's rule, and universal peace
Lie like a shaft of light across the land;
And like a lane of beams athwart the sea,
Thro' all the circle of the golden year!"
Thus far he flow'd, and ended; whereupon
"Ah, folly!" in a mimic cadence answer'd James—
"Ah, folly! for it lies so far away,
Not in our time, nor in our children's time,
'Tis like the second world to us that live!"

Then added, all in heat:
"What stuff is this!
Old writers push'd the happy season back—
The more fools they,—we forward dreamers both:

...but well I know
That unto him who works, and feels he works,
This same grand year is ever at the doors."

—Tennyson.

No Advocate But Itself

Do not waste a minute, not a second, in trying to demonstrate to others the merit of your own performance. If your work does not vindicate itself, you cannot vindicate it, but you can labor steadily on to the something which needs no advocate but itself.—Thomas Wentworth Higginson, "A Letter to a Young Contributor."

Magnify the Lord

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To praise the Lord, to laud Him and let Him become magnificent to human apprehension is in reality to obey the First Commandment, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." To magnify the Lord is to magnify the source and origin of all things, to give credit to the First Cause, to admit by inference that there is no other real cause and that every real result must spring from that true and only cause. To magnify the Lord is to issue a veritable declaration of Science, to promulgate the healing efficacy of spiritual understanding and to cast upon the waters of human strife the bread of truth, which will inevitably return to bless and reward in the hour of need. Christian Science begins with this first commandment, for from it flows the truth about the relationship of man to his fellow man and to every creature in the universe. The more splendid, glorious, and sublime God appears to us, the more we cherish His image and likeness and the more admirable and grand God's man, expressing His power and action, is recognized to be. When Joshua led the children of Israel across the Jordan into the Promised Land, it is recorded that, "the Lord magnified Joshua in the sight of all Israel." Joshua shone in the reflected light of the divine presence, by reason of his obedience to the divine command. This type of magnification is open to all men who are ready to listen and to carry out the calls and injunctions of Deity. The Jordan was an obstruction which lay between the children of Israel and their promised goal. They had wandered forty years in the desolation of plain and mountain on the east of the Jordan. The fertile plain of Jericho lay before them, and further ahead, off toward the west, the highlands of Judea rose as safe bulwarks, the region where their father Abraham and their mother Sarah had planted the family from which they had all sprung. The moment had arrived for them to enter into their inheritance. The Scripture narrative tells of the manner in which the Jordan parted for them and how they crossed on dry land. It took faith and unquestioning obedience on the part of Joshua to take the steps demanded of him by God in order to carry out what seemed to the human mind an infraction of natural law, the stopping of the waters of a swift mountain stream in its headlong career, in order to let the children of Israel pass, but because Joshua was equal to the test, he was magnified by God, he more than ever reflected the divine qualities.

It is obvious that the ability to magnify God must depend upon a correct understanding of God, and this can only be acquired through spiritual sense. Material sense cannot properly appreciate the divine nature, but spirituality, derived from Spirit, is endowed with the perception of eternal Life, Truth, and Love, which are synonymous with God. When Mary received the overwhelming blessing which had been conferred upon her as the mother of the promised Savior, she burst into song with the words, "My soul doth magnify the Lord," concerning pages 29-31 of "Unity of Good," has this to say, "The Virgin-mother's sense being uplifted to behold Spirit as the sole origin of man, she exclaimed, 'My soul [spiritual sense] doth magnify the Lord.' Human language constantly uses the word *soul* for *sense*. This it does under the delusion that the senses can reverse the spiritual facts of Science, whereas Science reverses the testimony of the material senses."

This habitual reversal, to which Mrs. Eddy here calls attention, is the attempt of evil to rob mankind of spiritual truth, to flinch from its hard-won spiritual earnings at the very moment of victory, when some special good has been unfolded and seems secure within its grasp. The word, magnify, also has its reverse side, invented by evil, its counterfeit presentment. Thus to magnify can be made to mean to exaggerate, to try to represent that which is meager and barren as full and fruitful; that which is destitute of riches and scanty as abundant and opulent; and that which is lean and hungry as nourished and satisfied. The spiritually minded cannot be deceived by this trick of evil, when they are instructed by Science to detect the difference between Truth and error, but mere human reasoning is not sufficient to separate the wheat of spiritual fact from the tares of material fiction. Humility and willingness to receive correction are needed in order to acquire this Science which rejects the evidence of physical sense and insists that spiritual sense is the only safe guide in ascertaining truth.

To magnify the Lord involves also gratitude for deliverance from evil, from the ills of the flesh, from sin, sickness, loss, and danger. The first thought after recovery from disease through Christian Science may turn to the human agency through which the saving power has been expressed, but true healing invariably reaches the heights of magnifying the Lord, one experience of this gratitude leading to another until the habit of magnifying the Lord becomes second nature and we exclaim, "How good God is to us! How certain is His saving power! How beautiful are His courts and habitations, the states of consciousness in which He is recognized as present and all-knowing!" Interpreting that wonderful twelfth chapter of the Apocalypse Mrs. Eddy thus writes of verses 10-12, "For victory over a single sin, we give thanks and magnify the Lord of Hosts. What shall we say of the mighty conquest over all sin? A louder

song, sweeter than has ever before reached high heaven, now rises clearer and nearer to the great heart of Christ; for the accuser is not there, and Love sends forth her primal and everlasting strain." (Science and Health, p. 668.)

butterflies are at home and many a shy bird and squirrel.

The next higher is the Fir Zone, made up almost exclusively of two species of silver-fir. It is from two to three miles wide, has an average ele-

vation above the sea of some six thousand feet on its lower edge, eight thousand on its upper, and is the most regular and best-defined of the three.

The Alpine Zone has a rugged, straggling growth of storm-beaten dwarf pines (P. Albiculis), which forms the upper edge of the timber line.—John Muir, "Picturesque California."



"Slopes of Shasta," from the etching by Frederick Robbins

Shasta's Radiating Beauty

Approaching Shasta from the south, one obtains glimpses of its snowy cone here and there through the trees from the tops of hills and ridges; but it is not until Strawberry Valley is reached, where there is a grand opening of the forests, that Shasta is seen in all its glory, from base to crown clearly revealed with its wealth of woods and water and fountain snow, rejoicing in the bright mountain sky, and radiating beauty on all the subject landscape like a sun. Standing in a fringing thicket of purple spruce in the immediate foreground is a smooth expanse of green meadow with its meandering stream, one of the smaller affluents of the Sacramento; then a zone of dark, close forest, its countless spires of pine and fir rising above another on the swelling base of the mountain in glorious array; and over all the great white cone sweeping into the thin keen sky—meadow, forest and grand icy summit harmoniously blending and making one sublime picture evenly balanced.

The main lines of the landscape are immensely bold and simple, and so regular that it needs all its shaggy wealth of woods and chaparral and its finely tinted ice and snow and brown tinted crags to keep it from looking conventional. In general views of the mountain three distinct zones may be readily defined. The first, which may be called the Chaparral Zone, extends around the base in a magnificent sweep nearly a hundred miles in length on its lower edges and with a breadth of about seven miles. It is a dense growth of chaparral from three to six or eight feet high, composed chiefly of manzanita, cherry, chinquapin, and several species of ceanothus, called deer-brush by the hunter, forming when in full bloom one of the most glorious flowerbeds conceivable. The continuity of this flower-zone is interrupted here and there, especially on the south side of the mountain, by wide swaths of coniferous trees, chiefly the sugar and yellow pines, Douglas-spruce, silver-fir and incense-cedar, many specimens of which are two hundred feet high and five to seven feet in diameter. Golden-rod, asters, gillies, lilies and lupines, with many other less conspicuous plants, occur in warm, sheltered openings in these lower woods, making charming gardens of wilderness where bees and

to look forward to, and you shall take back a list of pictures, such as I can remember. But to name every one how could I remember? For instance many a patient design went to adorning Frances' ways"—Mrs. Horner, a daughter of our dear Graham. . . . "Well, I can't remember a tithe of the acts of folly there—and the big pictures, or careful pictures, are but a part of the long list, and indeed I have forgotten much."

A note from Ruskin came on May Day, saying: "I have yesterday finished your lecture, for 12th May; but I found, of course, that there was no possibility of giving any abstract of you in one lecture, nor without unbalancing the conditions of general review. So this is merely the sketched ground of what I hope to draw up in future."

The lecture then given drew from Swinburne some unusually sweet and serious words—for as a rule his letters were flashes of wit rather than feeling; but he himself said as a gloss on one of them: "You know, whenever my letters or talks are hand-wiches (if I may be allowed that endearing expression) of alternate chaff and seriousness in layers it means that I am very much in earnest." So I quote from such a sandwich letter to Edward dated May 15th, of which only a couple of pages concern us here:

"My dear Ned, a spirit moves me . . . to write a line to you, not of congratulation (which would be indeed an absurd impertinence) on the admirable words I have just read in this evening's paper's report of Ruskin's second Oxford lecture, but to tell you how glad I was to read them, if I may venture to say as much without presumption, I never did till now read anything in praise of your work that seemed to me really and perfectly apt and adequate. I do envy Ruskin the authority and eloquence which give such weight and effect to his praise. It is just what I see in a glass darkly that he brings out and lights up with the very best words possible; while we others (who cannot draw), like Shakespeare, have eyes for wonders but lack tongues to praise."—Memorials of Edward Burne-Jones by E. B. J.

Then Ruskin:

"It's lovely to think of your being in that retributive torment. I shan't tell you a word of what I'm going to say!"

Then Ruskin:

"I'm so glad you're going to say a word about me in my own country—that is Oxford. I feel very happy about it and it's a surprise. But forebodings as at the approach of doomsday are upon me."

Look at these rise, up rise
Over the line where sky meets the earth;
Pleades!
Lo! They ascending, come to guide us.
Pleades!
It's teach to be, like you, united.
The Book of Indian Poems.

Charcoal-Burners

"Not far from the hop-kiln I found a place where charcoal-burning was carried on," Richard Jeffries confides to us in "Field and Hedgerow." "The brown charcoal-burner, upright as a bolt, walked slowly round the smouldering heap, and wherever flame seemed inclined to break out cast damp ashes upon the spot. Six or seven water-butts stood in a row for his use. To windward he had built a fence of flakes, or wattles as they are called here, well worked in with brushwood, to break the force of the draught along the hill-side, which would have caused too fierce a fire. At one side stood his hut of poles meeting in a cone, wrapped round with rough canvas. Beside his rake and shovel and a short ladder, he showed me a tool like an immense gridiron, bent half double, and fitted to a handle in the same way as a spade. This was for sifting charcoal when burned, and separating the small from the larger pieces. Every now and then a puff of smoke rose from the heap and drifted along; it has a peculiar odor, a dense, thick smell of smothered wood coal, so me not disagreeable, but to some people so annoying that they have been known to leave their houses and abandon a locality where charcoal-burning was practised. Dim memories of old days come crowding round me, invisible to him, to me visible and alive, of the great kings, great hunters, who met with the charcoal-burners in the vast forests of medieval days, of the noble knights and dames whom the rude charcoal-burners guided to their castles through trackless wastes, and all the romance of old. Scarcely is there a tale of knightly adventure that does not in some way or other mention these men, whose occupation fixed them in the wildernesses which of yore stretched between cultivated places. I looked at the modern charcoal-burner with interest. He was brown, good-looking, upright, and distinctly superior in general style to the common run of working men. He spoke without broad accent and used correct language; he was well educated and up to the age. He knew his own mind, and had an independent expression; a very civil, intelligent and straightforward man. No rude charcoal-burner of old days this. We stood close to the highway road; a gentleman's house was within a stone's throw; the spot, like the man, was altogether the reverse of what we read in ancient story. Yet such is the force of association that I could not even now divest myself of those dim memories and living dreams of old; there seemed as it were the clank of armor, a rustle of pennons in the leaves; it would have been quite natural to hold bow and arrow in the hand. The man was modern, but his office was ancient. The descent was unbroken. The charcoal-burner traced back to the Norman Conquest. That very spot where we stood, now surrounded with meadows and near dwellings, scarcely thirty years since had formed part of one of the largest of the old forests. It was forest land. Woods away on the slope still remained to witness to tradition. As the charcoal-burner worked beside the modern highway, so his trade had come down and was still practised in the midst of modern trades, in these days of sea-coal and steam. He told me that he and his brothers were maintained by charcoal-burning the year through, and it appeared, in a very comfortable position. They only burned a small quantity here; they moved about from place to place in the woods, according as the timber was thrown. They often stopped for weeks in the woods, watching the fires all night. A great part of the work was done in the winter, beginning in October—after the hop-picking. Now resting in his lonely hut, now walking round and tending the smoking heap, the charcoal-burner watches the stars drift over the leafless trees, till the grey dawn came with hoar frost. He liked his office, but owned that the winter nights were very long. Starlight and frost and slow time are the same now as when the red deer and the wild boar dwelt in the forest. Much of the charcoal was prepared for hop-drying, large quantities being used for that purpose. At one time a considerable amount was rebaked for patent fuel, and the last use to which it had been put was in carrying out some process with Australian meat. It was still necessary in several trades. Goldsmiths used charcoal for soldering. They preferred the charcoal made from the thick bark of the huts of birch trees. At the foot or butt of the birch the bark grows very thick, in contrast to the rind higher, which is thinner than on other trees. Lord Sheffield's mansion at Fletching was the last great house he knew that was entirely warmed with charcoal, nothing else being burned. Charcoal was still used in houses for heating plates. But the principal demand seemed to be for hop-drying purposes—the charcoal burning in the hills where I had been resting was made on the spot. This heap he was now burning was all of birch poles, and would be four days and nights completing. On the fourth morning it was drawn, and about seven sacks were filled, the charcoal being roughly sorted."

Cheshire Cheese

My friend is in a sense a lonely man, living among his books and his farms, and his mellancholic dreams—as lonely as a man can be who finds touched hats and familiar country "good evenings" every few yards as he drives a friend from the station to his house. His great ancestral hall is let, for he, like a philosopher, prefers a smaller house, just big enough for himself, his books, his friends. . . . His study-window looks over a wide expanse of

green valley, with the broad pyramid of "the Wrekin,"—another romantic world,—looming some miles away. Much of the green earth he can see from his window, and more that he cannot, is his in trust from Nature, to till and fertilize. How well he fulfills that trust I could read in the faces of farmers' wives and busy cottage housekeepers, as he took me to see a cheese made, and generally to survey the country life the morning after my arrival.

Father of his people! One felt he was that in every cheery salutation, and when a man is that, what system in the world is more comfortable and kindly all round than our half feudal, half agricultural, scheme of things? Though we were in Shropshire, it was Cheshire cheese that was being made in the great metal vat, and, loving that cheese of old, I asked the farmer's wife, a bright good little hard-working needle of a woman, why it was so hard to get Cheshire cheese in London, and kindred questions. Meanwhile, a comely daughter had turned up the sleeves from her round arms and was rolling into a canvas the thick soft custard-like crust which the milk, acted upon by rennet, had already thrown up to the surface, the residual milk, thus robbed of its sweet fatness, rushing out through an opened tap.

The mother was evidently happy in her daughters, and they in her and the life of the farm. "Yes! they were good girls," the mother told us; "they were not forever wanting to be in Market Drayton or Shrewsbury" (the London of Shropshire), "loosicking" and novel-reading, like some girls. They loved their home, and their work; "and you know, sir," she added, "farm-work is not done with gadding about."

She had become more beautiful than her daughters by the sheer strain of strenuous living. And to "let the ducks out" at four-thirty of a summer morning and thus begin your long day is pretty strenuous living, though think how wonderful is the world at four-thirty of a summer's morning. There is something to be said for work that compels us to hear the morning stars singing.

As we mounted the stairs to the cheese-room the Squire asked our hostess why she didn't let some of her rooms to summer visitors. She had thought of it, she said, but she feared that her cooking might prove too humble. She was all right on simple dishes, joints and puddings, but, she added, in a phrase which particularly delighted me, "I should be lost with jellies."—"Travels in England," Richard Le Gallienne.

This Joye

This joye may not be written with ink,
This passeth all that heartie may bethink.

—Chaucer.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Inheritance or Experience

THE world has been repeatedly warned of late, by its great fighting men and statesmen, that if it does not learn to live at peace, civilization will cease to exist. In reality this is only another way of saying that the world must learn to be moral. The philosophers have been telling it that all the time. Socrates told it so some twenty-four centuries ago, and it has been told so ever since by his successors with perilously near as little effect. In the old days the immorality of the world was perhaps not so intriguing, to use a modern catch-word, as when the world was roomier. Today the world has grown too like China, with the result that the dogs and cocks of one village are in danger of being heard all the time in the next village. As a result cosmopolitanism threatens to make nonmorality the fashion, very much as Madame de Maintenon once declared she had made religion.

When the world was young, the immoralities of Rome did not penetrate the fence of the comparatively robust animality of Gaul. Even in the last century there was a great gulf fixed between Rome and New York. Today, however, the world has become so much smaller that the temptations of the flesh can be presented simultaneously all round it. The Great War tended to make it one in its passions; and, in consequence, the philosophers are busy shedding their warnings without presenting any very clear philosophy of escape. For the fact is that so long as you insist that humanity is material, humanity must continue to be governed by its own materiality.

Now, if the material human being were born what the world is pleased to term a saint, his materiality would be largely neutralized. Unfortunately, the philosophers all insist that he is born with his full dose of original sin. Therefore, as the Chinese sage puts it, seeing that for every saint who dips his hand into the lucky bags of the world's chances, several score of rogues do the same, civilization suffers. Consequently, the philosopher, as Mr. Glover points out, is perpetually engaged in pitting his experience against his inheritance. And herein, he insists, lies the contrast which Jesus of Nazareth presented to his listeners when he said, "Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time, . . . but I say unto you." Obviously what Jesus was trying to impress upon them was the fact that they must break with their inheritance of materiality, and find freedom in the experience of the Truth which he had come to preach to them.

Now it is just that Truth against which man's inherited materiality rebels today as violently as it did in the first century. In no way is this seen more clearly, perhaps, than in the demand for freedom which is being made in the name of what is termed art. Art, if it has any meaning at all, means the pursuit of truth, yet the prostitution of the term was exhibited only quite recently, in the police courts of Germany, when a certain well-known artist claimed to be free of the law, inasmuch as the true artist should not be expected to be bound by the law. That the case in point was an extreme one may be granted. The cubist or the dabbler in free verse does not ordinarily claim the right, as this peculiar gentleman did, to steal with impunity, but he does claim the right to break the law when the law clashes with his sense of art. As a result the keeping of the law comes to be regarded not as obedience to Principle, but as a convention of materialism. It is perfectly true that the conventions of art are not a question of Principle. It is immaterial, except as a matter of opinion, whether a man chooses Rembrandt or Rubens for his master, but it is not immaterial whether he claims that art is outside the realm of the Ten Commandments, for the stability of civilization is founded on the Ten Commandments.

If the admission is made that one man is above the law, it is simultaneously made that every man may be above the law, and the only limit to the concession is the strength of the individual to enforce his claim, or of society to repudiate it. When, therefore, society begins to claim the new license, begins to insist that it has the right to the pleasures of materiality without any of the responsibilities of materiality, it is obvious that a condition of things has been reached which can only be controlled by the application of an experience which can be demonstrated to be sufficiently absolute to dominate the situation. That is exactly what Jesus of Nazareth was saying to the world when he told the world, what ought to have been a platitude to it, that the only way to freedom was through the understanding of Truth. There can be no consequences to be avoided in obedience to Truth. But the Truth, to be obeyed, must be Principle, and not the unprincipled blurring out of desires which have for centuries been restrained only by the conventions of society. Society, then, if it is to endure, must learn that the preaching of the Sermon on the Mount was an insistence upon actual facts which have to be tested by experience in order to be proved absolute.

The effort to maintain that the brute instincts of the man are natural and true, like those of the animal, simply predicates the righteousness of war under any conditions. Up to a time there may be, unquestionably, a certain righteousness in fighting. But the brute in human nature must eventually be put aside, and the world be brought under the domination of Principle, unless the brute is to become uppermost, with the result that, as the fighting men and the statesmen are warning society, another war will mean the destruction of civilization. Whether the way out of materiality, with its crazy, sensuous passions, its selfishness in business, and its indifference to Truth, is to be found in an understanding of Principle, or in an orgy of self-destruction, is really the question before humanity today. The fighting men and the statesmen neither of them see the way out, but they do see the inevitable consequences of continuation along the present road. Society must reverse its footsteps if it is going to avoid its own destruction in the final Armageddon. One tremendous stride along the path of Principle was taken when the United States of America threw off its allegiance to the god Bacchus, and carried the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution. Already, however, those who value

their appetites more than the good of the country are scheming to reestablish the worship of Bacchus. If such people could be successful, they would render the destruction of society inevitable, for one reason alone, because they would produce all the conditions for that new war which the fighting men and the statesmen tell them is to be the destruction of themselves.

A fresh war may prove a return to the type of what a leading exponent of the new art describes as the "divinely animal" and the "divine brutality," it may take us back to the battlefields of primitive man when the motive was not so much victory as the sensuality of slaughter, but it is difficult to see how this is going to advance human progress. A bomb with a destructive radius of thirty miles may be a greater proof of the divinity of brutality than a sword or a spear. But its employment means having hell as an objective rather than heaven. And if heaven is a man's objective he will have to learn that it is only evil that finds expression in brutality. Principle is expressed in love.

The Financial Situation in France

ALTHOUGH the financial situation in most countries, today, is so involved as to demand the most expert knowledge for its just appreciation, nevertheless, when honestly and straightforwardly presented, the most complicated national balance sheet ought not to be beyond the comprehension of the average citizen. The fundamental weakness in the financial policy of France, during the past two years, lies in the fact that no Minister of Finance has been found courageous enough really to face the situation, to take the nation into his confidence, and to set forth the financial position of the country just as it is. The chief concern of each successive ministry still appears to be to postpone the inevitable day of reckoning as far as possible, in the hope that all necessity for it may yet be obviated by the timely arrival of an adequate installment of the all-saving indemnity from Germany. It is, indeed, not too much to say that this hope of a huge German indemnity may yet be seen as one of the greatest handicaps which France has had to sustain. As the months have passed, it has been allowed to assume such a vital importance in the estimate of French statesmen that it is, today, regarded as the one and only solution of the financial tangle in which the country is involved.

The situation, very briefly, is this. Theoretically, France can just make both ends meet. Her "real" budget is declared to be some 20,000,000,000 francs. This sum, by tremendous efforts, it is maintained, France will be able to secure. But behind her real budget there is another budget, her "extraordinary budget." In this budget have apparently been included formidable items of expenditure the only claim of which to this special classification is the fact that they cannot be paid for out of revenue. They are to be paid for out of what has come, somewhat cynically, to be called "the daily loan." Finally, behind this second budget there is a third, the only asset in which is the German indemnity.

Now the French budget of 1921 provides for an expenditure of 44,000,000,000 francs, only 20,000,000,000 francs of which can be met by normal resources. How is this difference of 24,000,000,000 francs between receipts and expenditure to be made up?

So far, only one man in all France, Leon Bourgeois, president of the Senate, would appear to have insisted upon a public recognition of the facts exactly as they are. In an able speech in the Senate, he pointed out how the resources of the recent 6 per cent loan, largely fictitious in any case, were already practically exhausted; how France was living from day to day on borrowed money; and how milliards of francs were being added to the public debt. "A gulf," he declared, "is steadily widening, and nothing is being done to reduce it. Such a situation cannot last." Mr. Bourgeois, however, did not leave the matter there. He foresees something very like national bankruptcy if the present policy is persisted in, but he insists that the way is still open to salvation. He does not believe in small economies. "It is a question of method," he declared to the Senate, "a method which does not permit of any dissimulation, and which will reveal to all French citizens the whole truth without concealment and without fear. Heroic measures are needed. Expenditures must be cut down to the barest subsistence level before France is asked to pay more taxes." In a few words, what is needed in France, today, is not so much a German indemnity as frankness, work, and economy. Given these three, there is no question that the situation can be retrieved.

The Oil Discoveries in Canada

THE news from Ottawa to the effect that the Canadian Government is about to take vigorous action in regard to the situation arising out of the recent discoveries of oil in the Northwest Territories is most satisfactory. Of all products oil is, perhaps, the most sought after today, and prospecting for oil, in both old and new territory, has effectively displaced prospecting for gold as a high industrial adventure. "I believe," declared Sir James Loughheed, Canadian Minister of the Interior, in discussing the Dominion Government's intentions, "that there is more wildcatting in oil than in minerals or anything else in the world. We intend to do everything in our power to protect the public from exploitation."

In the case of the great northwest, however, it is not only the public sitting at home, and buying oil stock, good, bad and indifferent, that needs protection. If the terrible tragedies of the Yukon, in the gold rush of twenty years ago, are not to be repeated, the amateur oil prospector must be warned beforehand of what he is to expect when he launches forth into the frozen wilds of the Mackenzie River basin. Everything, moreover, in reason, must be done to help and protect those pioneers who, having counted the cost, undertake that work of exploration which must always, sooner or later, be undertaken by some one. The vastness of the Canadian Northwest is, it may be ventured, not generally appreciated. Nearly two-thirds the size of the United States, it is devoid of railways, the only means of transportation being by dog sled, save in the few short summer months when the rivers and streams are open. Then, the distances to be covered are often enormous, and the district

in which the oil is being found has never been surveyed. One of the first cares, therefore, of the government will be the carrying out of a survey, covering the ground as rapidly as possible and postponing detailed work until later. In the early spring, three parties of federal surveyors are to be sent up north. One will be stationed at Fort Norman, another between Fort Norman and Providence, and a third at Great Bear Lake. The intention is that these parties shall traverse the Mackenzie River, and, by the erection of survey posts, establish a temporary base line to which claims may be "tied." A permanent base line will be run down later. In addition to the blazing of this trail, settlement surveys at important points will be made, and, generally speaking, the territory will be opened up for development.

As to the future of these oil fields from a national point of view, no very definite opinions would appear to have been formed as yet. There are those who advocate the immediate nationalization of the whole Canadian oil industry, whilst, on the other hand, there are those who, although deprecating nationalization, would be glad to see the government in complete control of the situation. They are in favor of the government laying a national pipe line by which small as well as large holders would be encouraged, and by which the output, so far as royalties are concerned, could be controlled. Whatever may be thought of such specific proposals, there can be little question that some measure of government control is highly desirable, and that now, when the whole industry is in its infancy, is the time to institute such control.

Musical Criticism

IN THE course of articles lately appearing in the newspapers of New York concerning James Gibbons Huneker and his career, many shrewd remarks have been offered, which, if compiled, might serve as a kind of philosophy of musical criticism in the United States. The general drift of these indicates that music in Huneker's time was regarded as in no respect a native American art of either the past or the future, but as a strictly European one; and that the function of the critic was to instruct his readers in the German, French, and Italian traditions of this art, along with certain modern national tendencies, particularly French and Russian. Little of the discussion, that is to say, has stood upon a definition of criticism that implied the original writing of music to be an intellectual possibility in America, nearly all of it narrowing the subject down to mere understanding of works written a longer or shorter time ago by composers beyond the sea.

This is not denying that Huneker himself did more than make enlightening observations about Beethoven, Berlioz, Verdi, and Tchaikovsky; for he was a critic in the domain of literature and in that of painting no less than in that of music; he knew the theories that underlie expression in words, colors, and tones, all equally well. It is only noting that criticism of music in his day consisted chiefly of description and valuation of the works of those masters, classical and modern, who have flourished during the last two hundred years within the circle of countries bordering on the Alps, or not far outside. In short, the musical critics of the Hunekerian period devoted themselves, as a rule, to the one matter of instructing the public in appreciation. They conceived their task as something less than Randolph Bourne, the essayist, conceived the job of the ideal philosopher of youth and art in the United States to be, namely, to help to develop from the "blind chaos of American society a free, articulate, cultural order." They picked up as much of the burden, no doubt, as they found practicable to carry, namely, the "cultural order"; sagaciously, perhaps, leaving the "free" and the "articulate" portions of it for the next who came along to shoulder.

But who will answer the question as to what the purpose of musical criticism is? Concert managers have sometimes shown an inclination to believe its end and aim to be the free advertisement of singers, violinists, pianists, and other performers. Again, they have disclosed a tendency to regard it as nothing but high jinks on the part of reviewers, which amuse certain frivolous-minded persons but make no difference one way or the other to the show business. Once on a time the management of a touring opera company sent out word to the newspapers of a town on its itinerary, frankly saying that it was more interested in advance notices of performances than it was in critical discussions of them after the fact. That management, when the time came, learned all it needed to know about the relative value of critical recognition and critical neglect. Reviewers have often themselves taken a more or less perverse view of their duty, considering that they were on the right track only when scaring up a sensation. Of this type was the critic of a journal in Copenhagen, Denmark, who, in writing of a performance of Schönberg's symphonic poem, "Pelleas and Melisande," given by the Danish Philharmonic Society, referred to the composer as the arch-demon of modernism, or something of that sort, and went on to make an innocuous piece seem a really terrible fabrication of sounds. Reviewers, too, have sometimes taken an excessively formal view of their profession, and have sought to build a perfect criticism on a foundation of literary technique and style. Much have the French critics labored on this notion during the past fifty years, from Théophile Gautier down. One of the significant examples was a critic who before the war reviewed the Paris Opéra representations for a Parisian daily. He acquired a form which for clearness of exposition, conciseness of statement, brilliance of description, and pungency of comment could not be surpassed. And having acquired it, he was in the situation of Henry D. Thoreau when he had manufactured a perfect lead pencil and knew not how he could farther go. So he stopped writing critiques of the opera, as Thoreau quitted the making of pencils.

The Hunekerians, for their part, gave a good deal of strength to the acquirement of style, yet they were too wise to let their work harden into formalism of any kind. They may be said to have inherited a French tradition, the earliest serious models of American newspaper criticism of music, the first in New York being those written on the Italian opera in the *Courier des États-Unis*, in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. But

they experimented endlessly outside their tradition, and whenever they found they were about to attain the perfect lead pencil, they changed their ideal and started afresh.

Editorial Notes

IT IS, perhaps, odd enough and bad enough that Germany and Austria should want their monarchs back on their discredited thrones. But why such return to countries that the monarchs have had a hand in bringing to ruin should be suggested as needful for national "rehabilitation" is surely beyond the average comprehension. Professor von Sósnoosky, the historian, not only declares that this rehabilitation is necessary for the countries which have seceded from the dual monarchy, but juggles with that now exploded aphorism of the Tzsch, Palacky, "If Austria did not already exist, we should have to create it." To declare that reunion with Austria is essential because that country is a limbless trunk and the seceded countries are trunkless limbs, is to give vent to sophistry which ignores history. Austria, throughout the centuries, has tried some bad political grafting on to a trunk which was never fitted for such a process. Von Sósnoosky to the contrary, the only greatness that Austria should look forward to is moral, not territorial. She will do well to begin this "recreating" now.

ONE sometimes wonders how certain laws get on to the statute books. How, for instance, did France manage to pass a law in 1882 under which any person criticized in a publication has the right to have published free of charge a reply twice the length of the article containing the criticism? The absurdity of the law has come home to the French in alarming fashion by the decision of a Paris civil court compelling the editor of the "Revue des Deux Mondes" to publish the reply of two authors to his criticism of their work. If such a law is to be maintained, it must mean the end of a newspaper's critical pages and most forms of editorial comment. For a situation in which, by way of example, a French general's strategy gets one column of critical animadversion, and the general's refutation two columns, would soon spell commercial ruin for any self-respecting proprietor. Of course, plenty of ways out of the difficulty could be found, provided the offending law were not in the meantime squelched. In Paris, at least, there is always available the handy publicity afforded by the street kiosks. Thus, instead of publishing the critical editorial or "story" in the columns of the newspaper, it could be posted up on the kiosks as an "affiche." An argument "à l'affiche," in which both sides paid their own expenses, would entertain Paris hugely, and probably relegate the bothersome law to where it rightly belongs.

IT IS perhaps singular that one whose fame is intimately associated with the pipe-organ, should boldly avow that more progress would be possible in music were keyed instruments abolished. Yet such is the burden of a recent statement by Sir Walter Parratt, one of Great Britain's leading organists, who has no difficulty in showing that the ladder-like spacing of tones, according to the keys, necessarily prohibits such delicate shades of notation as are obtainable, say, on the violin. It is not easy to imagine a condition where no music is rapped out by the piano or belched forth by the power-driven pipe-organ. Yet music may not be quite so dependent upon these mechanical mainstays as is generally supposed. May not the voice, or the violin, be capable of making music without the ministrations of the all-pervading keyed instrument? Is the piano a necessary adjunct to the Jenny Linds and the Paganinis of today? Would not audiences delight in hearing them trill, quite unaccompanied, like the birds in the forest? There are many who believe that the machinery of music is developing far beyond the stage where it can assist in the purest musical expression.

ONE of the ways in which a village may sometimes, with emphasis on the sometimes, be brightened is by the settlement of a colony of poets in the neighborhood. But unfortunately this method is not of general application, the supply of poets not sufficing. The villagers on Boar's Hill, Oxford, England, are specially favored. Not long ago such barriers as may exist between Poet-Laureate and peasant were broken down by the opening of an all-sorts shop at which the common necessities could be bought, Sir Robert Bridges or some other poet being, on occasion, the shopman. There was recently an opportunity to see the poets more in their own element, when Prof. Gilbert Murray's translation of Euripides' "Hippolytus" was acted, with Mr. John Masefield as prompter and "general utility man," to use his own phrase. The villagers were appreciative of their privilege, crowding into the three-shilling kitchen chairs and round the one-shilling window seats, and looking through the windows free. So let no cynic suggest that the entertainment was chiefly to the entertainers.

A LITTLE shop in Bèthune, in France, has more than an ordinary interest for English people. A site was purchased and the little building erected at the instigation of a member of the well-known engineering firm of Sir W. Wolfe, Barry, Lyster and partners. Those who know the work done at Loos by the brave little girl Emilienne Moreau have had the pleasure of stocking it. There is no man in the Black Watch who will pass that way without turning in, if it is only to buy a bit of tape and a packet of hairpins of the little lady who, when she was only seventeen, made her reputation for endurance and courage. Medals and crosses which she has in abundance are all very well, but the little shop is even better. At any rate, it is a practical proof of what Emilienne Moreau's English friends think of her.

A MOVEMENT is on foot, for the setting off of the northern part of Idaho as a new state. There is sufficient land in that commonwealth for two states of liberal size, the area of Idaho being 83,888 square miles, ten times that of Massachusetts. There are various grounds on which the proposal may be commended, one of which is the differing interests of sections widely separated and having unlike characteristics. It seems probable that a number of states, with areas exceeding 100,000 square miles each, will in time be subdivided.